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VOL. XXVII NO. 160 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Congress President Calls Bose To Order

Warns Against Breach Of Discipline

Appeals To Congress Bodies Not To Participate In Protest Against A.I.C.C. Decision

RANCHI, JULY 6.

A WARNING that the defiance of a resolution of the A. I. C. C. would amount to a breach of discipline and lead to disruption of the Congress organisation is uttered by Doctor Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, in a statement to the Associated Press.

CANCEL PROTEST MEETINGS

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President has sent the following telegram to Babu Subhas Bose:

"Surprised to read your statement fixing July 9 for protesting against A.I.C.C. resolution. I am issuing a Press statement, in response to requests from various quarters. I hope that you, as the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will please promote discipline in the Congress by cancelling the proposed meetings'. —United Press.

Babu Rajendra Prasad

RAJEN BABU'S STATEMENT

Call To Congress Committees

RANCHI, July 6.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, HAS

ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"I have been much surprised to read in the papers Babu Subhas Chandra Bose's statement fixing July 9 for protesting against the resolution passed by the A.I.C.C. in Bombay. It is well-known that the resolution was passed after a prolonged debate by a very large majority, against the opposition of Babu Subhas Bose. If the Committee subordinate to the All-India Congress Committee and office-bearers of such committees or minorities within the Congress begin to defy such resolutions and organise and hold protest meetings against the decisions arrived at after full deliberation by the A.I.C.C. or the Congress, there will be an end to all discipline within the Congress and complete disruption of the organisation.

"I, therefore, desire to impress on all Congress Committees and office-bearers that the policy and practice of the Congress, no less than loyalty to the Congress organisation, require that they should carry out and give effect to the resolutions passed by A.I.C.C. and participation in and organising protests and condemnation against such resolutions will be a breach of discipline. I trust that the Congress Committees and office-bearers will desist from organising or participating in such protests and demonstrations.—United Press

Bomber Scare In Simla

MYSTERY 'PLANE AGAIN!

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: July 6.

A panicky rumour was set afloat this evening at Simla that a big greyish black 'plane of bomber type was seen passing over Simla at a speed of over 300 miles at high altitude.

In view of the prevailing war scare the rumour quickly spread in the Bazaar, but inquiries made in official circles revealed that there was absolutely no truth in the rumour and the mysterious visitor, which had caused the rumour was no more than the usual 'plane from Ambala Depot, indulging in early morning exercise.

(It would be recalled that a similar report of a mystery 'plane emanated from Allahabad).

CHATFIELD REPORT FORECAST

Help For Indian Army Mechanisation And Change In Frontier Policy

PESHAWAR, July 6.

The Chatfield Committee, it is hinted in well-informed military circles, will recommend to the British Parliament the grant of a substantial sum to India in order to speed up mechanisation of the army in this country.

FRONTIER POLICY

It is further suggested that the Committee will make definite recommendations in regard to the present Frontier policy and put forward some alternative scheme to the existing "Forward" policy, which may yield presently to that of "close border" and which involves the withdrawal of all troops from the trival territory.

NEWSPAPER SUGGESTIONS

It may be mentioned that a few weeks ago several British newspapers, commenting simultaneously on the Frontier situation, foreshadowed a new policy for the North-West Frontier. The "London Times", describing the existing policy as "compromise" and as not having always succeeded, said: "Now that serious fighting is over it is inevitable that the frontier policy of the Government of India will be subjected to fresh examination by military and political experts."

The "Daily Telegraph" contemplated a wider policy "involving economic development which might lead to improved living conditions for the tribesmen."—United Press.

SARDAR PATEL FOR BARDOLI

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman, All-India Parliamentary Sub-Committee, left for Bardoli to-night, from where he will return to Bombay on the 13th or 14th July.

INVITE SOVIET TRADE UNIONS

Br. Proposal For Affiliation To International Federation

ZURICH, July 6.

A resolution proposing that Soviet Trade Unions be invited to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade Unions was moved by Mr. George Hicks leader of the British Building Workers at the Federation's Congress.

The British resolution was supported by Norway and France and opposed by the American Federation of Labour.

Discussion will continue tomorrow.—Reuter.

MAHATMA PASSES DELHI

Arya Leaders Explain Hyderabad Situation

NEW DELHI, July 6.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mahadev Desai his private Secretary passed through Delhi "en route" to Frontier Province by the Frontier Mail to-night.

Gandhiji detrained at New Delni station and drove to Harijan Colony from where he went to Old Delhi station to resume his journey.

ARYA SATYAGRAHA.

Lala Deshabandhu Gupta and

Polish Govt.'s Plan Of Action

(SEE PAGE 7).

the Secretary of the International Aryan League accompanied Gandhiji from Muttra and explained to him the latest situation in Hyderabad State regarding Aryan Satyagraha.—A. P.

FRONTIER PREMIER FOR BANNU

PESHAWAR, July 6.

The Hon'ble Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, left Peshawar this morning on a seven-day tour of the disturbed areas in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

His Excellency Sir George Cunningham is shortly proceeding to tour Waziristan.—United Press.

SUBHAS FOR BOMBAY

Advice To Bengalis In C.P.

JUBBULPORE, July 6.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose left for Bombay this afternoon after spending three days crowded with engagements, including a dozen meetings and presentation of addresses of welcome by six associations. Prior to his departure he visited Mandla.

Before his departure for Bombay he also inaugurated the Martyrs' Memorial constructed by the local Municipal Chairman on a piece of "nazul" Government land, without Municipal sanction. He was given a hearty send-off at the station.

ADVICE TO BENGALIS.

A piece of advice that they should adopt the language of the province where they resided and cultivate good relations with people of those provinces was given by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose while addressing a gathering of Bengalis residing in the city.

Mr. Bose advised them to become more national and business-minded and discourage purdah among their women-folk. He exhorted them to explore new avenues for economic and social uplift. He appealed to them to be more tolerant towards Moslems in Bengal who, he opined, may yet awaken and help in the formation of a bigger and greater Bengal, which was envisaged in "Bande Mataram."—United Press.

LUCKNOW MOB FIRED UPON

Sequel To Arrest Of Shia Leader

LUCKNOW, July 6.

The police had resort to firing and a lathi charge on a Shia mob near Asafuddaula Imambara, the storm centre of the Tabarra agitation to-day.

It is reported that Maulana Saed Saheb, son of Shamsul-Ulema Sayed Naseer Hussain Saheb Mustahed of Lucknow was to court arrest to-day by reciting the Tabarra publicly. When Saed Saheb was arrested a large mob followed him. The police tried to dissuade them and in the melee and confusion another respectable Shia got hurt. Thereupon the mob became violent and the police ordered a lathi charge, this being followed by firing.—

24 INJURED.

The Police fired three vollies of 29 rounds on the mob. At the time of writing the number of injured, both Shias and the Police, detained in the hospitals are two dozens. Three of them are reported to be in a serious condition.

It appears that as soon as Mr. Saed Husain was arrested and taken to the waiting police van, the Shia mob followed him and a section of the crowd advanced to the Tilla mosque.

CROWD RETALIATES?

Mr. J. A. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Mr. Anjanibir Prasad, District Superintendent of Police unsuccessfully tried to pursuade the mob not to follow when a Shia from the crowd grappled with Mr. Smith. He was forcibly removed before mischief could be done. But very soon altercations ensued and the mob adopted a threatening attitude obliging the police to resort to a lathi charge. The crowd is reported to have retaliated by throwing brickbats, injuring a number of policemen whereupon the police opened fire and brought the situation under control.—United Press.

Magisterial Inquiry Into Lucknow Firing

LUCKNOW, July 6.

The District Magistrate, Lucknow, has issued a Communique regarding the firing at Imambara and says that the usual magisterial enquiry will be held."

It is stated that Maulana Nazir Sahib elder brother of Maulana Syed Muhammed who was arrested this evening was amongst those injured.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

LONDON: July 6.

The King received Mr. Arthur Hope, the new Governor of Madras this evening and invested him with G.C.I.E.—Reuter.

DANZIG DECISION

WARSAW: July 6.

It is understood the Government after consultation with Britain and France have reached a decision about the measures to be taken in connection with military preparations in the Free City.

It is understood the British and French envoys have been informed of the decision.—Reuter.

First Taste Of Monsoon

Silver Falls Like Quick-Silver

U. S. TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT CAUSES FURTHER SLUMP IN MARKET: WHITE METAL REACHES NEW LOW LEVEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The Silver Section of the local Bullion Market betrayed nervous tendency throughout the day owing to the report that the U. S. Treasury might reduce its buying rate for foreign silver from 37-3/4 cents to 30 cents. The Silver Market was already in a depressed state for the last few days owing to the uncertainty of the final outcome of the Monetary Policy of the American Administration. But the above cable added fuel to the fire.

This morning there was news to the effect that the silver purchase policy of the U.S. Administration would continue and the price for the domestic (newly-mined) silver was fixed higher at 71.11 cents. The world markets were not concerned over this price. But the fixation of the official price at which the U.S.A. Treasury would continue to buy foreign silver loomed large over the local market.

With the announcement of 36-3/4 cents for buying foreign silver, a final curtain is still not thrown over this monetary controversy, which was responsible for the present chaotic condition of the Silver Market for the last few days. The above announcement caused a slight relief in the Silver Market.

UNCERTAINTY CONTINUES

The remark of Mr. Morgenthau that the Treasury will keep its future price on day to day basis, "until we see what happens," has created an uncertainty.

It means that the price changes may go on. Operators are disappointed over this uncertain clause. It seems that the U. S. Treasury wants to see the results by experimenting with the price changing policy.

It will be remembered that the local Silver Market was fluctuating around the level of Rs. 52-12 a month ago, while the lowest price touched to-day during the night session was Rs. 46-8 after the receipt of London rates.

NEW LOW MARK FOR SILVER

To-day on the London Market Silver prices per Standard ounce for the Spot as well as Forward were fixed 17-7/16d. and 17d. respectively. On the local market, the rate for Shravan settlement after opening at Rs. 47-6 in the morning improved to Rs. 47-15, but relapsed to Rs. 47-3 during the afternoon. The rate touched a low mark of Rs. 46-8, after a long time, during the night session owing to weakness of the London market.

U. S. TO RESUME PURCHASE

Treasury To Keep Silver Price On Day To Day Basis

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury said that the treasury would resume foreign silver purchases at noon to-day. He said he was entirely satisfied with regard to the legality of the extension of the Government's monetary powers.

With regard to the future price policies, Mr. Morgenthau remarked that the Treasury would keep its price on day to day basis "until we see what happens."

He gave no indication with regard to what price would be posted at noon to-day.

The new domestic silver price of 71.11 cents an ounce will be made effective, as soon as the monetary bill is signed by the President.

Mr. Morgenthau further said that the treasury was not now considering any restrictions, which would curtail the purchases of foreign silver.—Reuter

U. S. FIXES PRICE OF FOREIGN SILVER

WASHINGTON July 6

The American purchase price of foreign silver has been fixed at 36 3/4 cents.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Elliot stated that between 30 and 40 evacuation camps will be constructed in England and Wales which will be used as school camps in peacetime. Thirty sites have hitherto been found suitable. The construction of four has been started, and it is hoped seven more will be begun in the next fortnight. It is anticipated the first will be completed in the end of August.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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Minimum Re. 1

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Young Muslim Officer, well-settled in life, desires correspondence from educated and well-connected girl with view to matrimony. Strictest confidence. Please write Box No. 12005, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted match for a fair complexioned Commerce Graduate, Agarwal bachelor of 20. Annual income from land 54 thousand, other sources 15 thousands. Offers from businessmen preferred. Write with photo to Box No. 11983 "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Lawyers, Doctors, Civil Engineers and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. Apply for Terms to No. 11993, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a teacher, qualified to teach Arabic and Urdu up to the Matriculation Class. Apply before 12-7-39 to the Headmaster, T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat, stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary. (559)

Ramji Assar Vidyalaya: Ghatkopar: Wanted a capable Gujarati typist-clerk, Graduate and experienced preferred. Immediately apply with testimonials to the Principal. (11987)

Wanted candidates to qualify as, Sub-Engineers: Overseers by Postal training. British India Technical College (B.E.) Sukkur (Sind). (11973)

Wanted A Competent experienced Gujarati Graduate, Resident Teacher with Sanskrit for a local boarding school. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box 11994, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of a Secretary of the Indian Motion Picture Congress. Candidates must possess a University degree and must have thorough knowledge of correspondence and Office routine. Applicants conversant with the Indian Film Industry will be given preference. Applications stating the minimum salary expected, should be forwarded in own handwriting, to the Congress Office, 160 Tardeo Road, Bombay 7, before the 31st July, 1939. (562).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Fillers spring steel 3" long for C.S.T. 9 Type sleepers, adapted for use under 87 lbs. F.F. Rails. Tender form with drawing can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 3-2-0 per set and additional copies of tender form only at Rs. 2- per copy which amounts will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 26th July 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (524).

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of 50 to 70 pairs of bullocks of 12 1/2 hands will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 20-7-1939 not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.).

The successful tenderer will have to complete the supply within two months from the date of acceptance of his tender and no extension of time will be granted under any circumstances.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay; they be endorsed, "Tenders for the supply of bullocks to the Health Department".

Forms of tender will be supplied on payment of Rupee one only to any one by the undersigned who will give further information required.

The supply will have to be made in Bombay.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
R. K. MHATRE,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Bombay, 5th July, 1939. (561)

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Lady Teachers, knowing Urdu together with Gujerati or Marathi, for the Dawoodbhai Moosabhai Muslim Girls' Orphanage. Trained preferred. Apply stating qualifications, age, nationality, previous experience, together with testimonials etc., to the Secretary, 42-48, Harvey Road, Chawpatty, Bombay, before 31st July 1939. (11997)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, (Recognised by Government). Recorded last year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the Province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting the examination for the Overseer's Certificate. I, II, and IV positions were held by the candidates from this school. Matriculates should apply now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted District Agents and Organisers for expansion of Life Insurance business in Nizam's States, Deccan, C. P., and Berar, East and West Khandesh, South Gujerat, Central India and Rajputana. Persons with experience, ability and influence may apply stating all usual particulars to the Manager, The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (560)

556. DAILY WANTS

Tea—London quality Flavoury Orange Pekoe available at only 12 annas per lb. Its Flavour and Taste will surely please you. Also Darjeeling and Ceylon F.O.P. available retail at wholesale rates. Do try once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Champion Tea Mart, (Estd. 1914) Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Bombay 4. (11975)

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Persian at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, on a scale of Rs. 130-10-200 (liable to revision) to be filled with effect from 10th November, or thereabout.

Intending candidates will receive the form of application and further particulars regarding the conditions of appointment, etc. on application to the Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Applications for the post must reach the Principal not later than 31st July, 1939. (565)

WANTED

A JUNIOR DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER for the Ahmedabad Municipality in the grade of Rs. 200-25-400 P.M. + Rs. 100/- Motor Allowance. Those possessing the Diploma in Public Health need apply. The selected candidate will be kept on probation for one year. He will be a full time servant of the Municipality and will be debarred from private practice.

Applications stating age, caste, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 21st July, 1939.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Public Health Department,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
Ahmedabad, 5th July, 1939. (564)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. NAZARALLY ZAINULBHAI have agreed to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises, situate at Doctor Street more particularly described in the Schedule herein written free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property described below either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement, maintenance possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 107, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as knowingly waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Doctor Street, outside the Fort Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-four square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2832-2833, New No. 9817, Old Survey No. 1009 and New Survey No. 2/4386 and Cadastral Survey No. 3665 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7017 and Street No. 127 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the Sweepers passage and property belonging to Bai Sakinabai Adamji, on the West by Doctor Street aforesaid, on the North by the house formerly of Allibhai Rungwalla but now of Essaji Sulemanji Soni and on the South by the house formerly of Esmailji Moosaji Musalawalla but now of Noorbhai Jafferji and Kaderbhai Ebrahimji Sanchawalla.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1939
RUSTAMJI & GINWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 563.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF 96 CASES ZENITH DRAKSHASAV

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. D. S. Kanetkar, Proprietor of the Zenith Chemical Works:—

96 cases Zenith Drakshasav each containing 4 dozen bottles.

Terms: 25 per cent. deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

HE LOVED HER SO MUCH

THAT HE RAN AWAY FROM HER

IT WAS AN UGLY MAN

WHO LOVED A BEAUTIFUL GIRL

IN

Supreme Pictures Maiden Hit

MY EYES

with

KHURSHID, SITARA, MAZHAR KHAN, ISHWARLAL, TRILOK KAPUR

Directed by Dwarka Khosla
Produced at Ranjit Studios

COMING SHORTLY TO

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Lamington Road

IT IS A SUPREME RELEASE

BEAUTIFUL .....

—Like a Live Tongue of Fire!

DEVIKA RANI

as the village maiden

Durga

with

RAMA SHUKUL, HANSA, AUNDHKAR, MUMTAZ ALI, V. H. DESAI, P. F. PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR.

A Truthful Tale of Modern Rural Life.

A Bombay Talkies Picture

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KRISHNA

Daily 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2 p.m.

Kamaladevi, In London, Exposes "Malicious Lie"

Says Gandhiji Would Not Unconditionally Help Britain In War And Discusses Egyptian Politics

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Since she arrived in this country on Friday afternoon, Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has been having a busy time here "Time is short and there is so much to be done here" she remarked the other day at a press conference arranged by the India League. She discussed with us—Indian journalists—our domestic problems and it is hardly necessary for me to try and acquaint your readers with Kamaladevi's views on Indian women's movement—politically, socially and economically. Of course, she maintained, as our other leaders, who have visited us here, that freedom of the country was the immediate objective of the Indian women.

When it was suggested to Kamaladevi that Mahatma Gandhi would support Britain in the event of war irrespective of Indian interests, she snapped back "that is a malicious lie of interested people. I have heard it before, but I assure you there is no truth in it."

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM

Kamaladevi has brought with her pleasant memories of her recent visit to Egypt. Dealing with the political side of that country, she told us that the Nahas Pasha Party was very strong, although it was not in power. "The last general election in Egypt was manipulated by certain interested parties, votes were even forged and to-day Egypt has got a puppet government of which the people are getting tired every day", she added. In her opinion it was not possible to compare the Nationalist Movement of Egypt with our nationalist movement. She felt that the Egyptian Nationalist Movement was not a mass movement. There were no organised Trades Unions or even anything resembling a Labour movement. The Nahas Pasha Party, founded by the late Zaglul Pasha, was not based on economic interests of the people, nor had it any economic ideology. It never troubled itself about the clarification of the economic interests of different sections of the people. It was a party, which could be compared with the Nationalist Movement of Japan.

"GUEST OF NAHAS PASHA"

Asked to explain why there is no mass movement in Egypt, Kamaladevi said that with the formation of a ministry by the late Zaglul Pasha, there arose amongst the people a sense of security. They felt there was no danger to them so long as their party ruled the country. So mass movement was abandoned and no member of the Nahas Pasha Party contemplated its revival. To-day the slogan of the Nationalist Movement in Egypt did not represent the economic or political interests of the people but the loyalty to an individual—loyalty to Zaglul, to Nahas and other pioneers of the party. The Nahas Pasha Party was nothing but a permanent committee, taking orders from its leader, Nahas Pasha. Since 1919, the Committee had hardly changed. But the peculiar thing about that that there was no dissatisfaction in the rank and file of the party, which trusted their leader.

"Take, for instance, my own case," said Kamladevi, "I went to Egypt as a worker from India. Nevertheless I was not so welcomed by the Egyptian Nationalists. They welcomed me most heartily and warmly because I was a guest of Nahas Pasha'. "This woman must be a big personality since she is the guest of Nahas Pasha—was the sort of feeling As I was a guest of Nahas Pasha, I had a big passport to go anywhere and ask to meet any one. Nobody bothered about my work in India or about my mission in Egypt."

FASCIST ARISTOCRATS

Kamaladevi thought that there was not much Nazi propaganda in Egypt. From what she was able to see during her stay in that country, she felt that there was a small group of Egyptian aristocrats which was Nazi and Fascist in its outlook but it was not in a position to influence even a small section of the community. On the question of a European War Kamladevi felt that the people of Egypt, so near the Mediterranean, were of two minds. They were intensely concerned in fighting British Imperialism but at the same time they realised their tragic position in that part of the world. If a Nazi-Fascist attack began, the Egyptians realised they would be the first victim of aggression—first victim to be swallowed by Italy. So, in the midst of the present war-clouds hanging over her, Egypt was preparing to meet the attack of the Fascist States in the interests of peace, democracy and freedom.

HUMAN RIGHTS, NOT WOMEN'S RIGHTS!

Kamaladevi is leaving London about the 5th July to attend the thirteenth Congress of the members of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship in Copenhagen. She will visit Norway, Sweden, and other Scandinavian countries before leaving for the United States early in October. "Women's rights" will make way for "human rights" as a subject of discussion at the Copenhagen Congress. "At a time when men in the non-democratic countries are losing all human status we feel our fight should be put on a comprehensive basis, as one for freedom and human personality in general", said Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the president, in a press interview. "We hope", she said, "to express officially our intention to throw ourselves wholeheartedly into the demand for the rights of men as well as women". A proposal to affiliate the Alliance with men's organisations such as the National Council for the Defence of Civil Liberties will be put before the Congress. If this revolutionary step is taken it will mean, I understand, changing the famous constitution drafted during the opening years of the century by Mrs. Carrie Chapman, Catt, the American suffrage leader, now in her eighty-first year, who was the president of the Alliance.

Forthcoming Symphony Orchestra Concert

The twenty-first concert comes off on Monday the 10th July at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall when a rather ambitious programme is to be performed.

Mozart's "Titus" Overture and Sibelius' Tone Poem "Finlandia" two popular members are being repeated, Beethoven's Sixth Symphony (Pastoral) is being rendered by the orchestra for the first time and is the main item on the programme. The five movements show the composer's utmost devotion to Nature and outdoor life, and form a composition full of vitality and strength that requires no accessory padding of imitation bird or other notes.

"Chabrier's "Gwendoline Prelude" and "Marche Joyeuse" appear in the second half of the programme: the Prelude has tragic associations as the opera was performed when the composer was too ill, though present, to recognise the greatness achieved by the performance. The second piece is rich in detail and picturesque effect and remarkable for its expression of drollery and farcical parodying.

Rimsky—Korsakov's Introduction and Wedding March of Le Coq D'Or "strikes a strain of fancy and imagination and is to be executed by the orchestra for the first time.

The management particularly request the audience not to applaud between the movements in Beethoven's Symphony, an undesirable practice in any case.

Sholapur Congressman Weds

(From A Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, July 5.

A few days ago, Comrade Abdul Gudubhai Lunje a prominent Congressman and the ex-secretary of the City Congress Committee was married to Kamrunissa, the daughter of Mr. Moulamiya Chandarki. Prominent citizens and Congress leaders were present at the ceremony.

SANGLI BANK IN BOMBAY?

(From A Correspondent).
SANGLI: (By Mail).

The authorities of the State Bank of Sangli have been contemplating for some time past, the development of their business and one of the important measures under consideration has been the establishment of a suitable agency for transacting the Bank's business in Bombay. It is learnt a scheme in this behalf is now ripe for adoption and the Bank of Sangli will, it is understood, manage its own banking transactions in Bombay through a suitable agency, created for this purpose in co-operation with some other banking institutions.

Advantage was taken by the State and Bank authorities here, of Prof. V. G. Kale's presence in Sangli, who had paid a visit to this parts to discuss with Miraj State Bank authorities the question of expansion of its own business and to deliver the inaugural address of the year to the students of the Willingdon College, to discuss with him several questions regarding the working and progress of banking business in Sangli.

It is expected that Prof. Kale will visit Sangli again in this connection.

In his inaugural address at the Willingdon College, Prof. Kale exhorted teachers and students to make deliberate attempts to adjust their life at college so as to meet the new situation that is developing in India and in the outside world. A sense of national unity and a determination to develop power, political and economical, were in his opinion the most urgent needs of the time.

He congratulated Prof. Karve his colleagues and students on splendid work that has been done in the Willingdon College along these lines during the last few years.

Prof. Gokak, who thanked the distinguished guest referred to the Wardha Scheme and assured Prof. Kale that everything will be done to keep on progressing on the path of adjustment, unity and strength indicated by him.

LUCKNOW, July 5.—The general Secretary of the U. P. Hindu Mahasabha has issued a circular to each district of the province to constitute a parliamentary board to meet emergencies, "as the Hindus sent by the Congress organisations, due to rigid discipline, had failed to safeguard Hindu interests at the altar of Hindu-Muslim unity and communal bogey." United Press.

SECOND

GREAT WEEK——

Shree RANJIT'S colossal Marathi musical epic

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FEATURING FEARLESS

NADIA

PUNJAB KA BETA, ROLLS ROYCE KI BETI, SAYANI, S. MANSOOR, MINO & OTHERS.

TO-DAY AT THE LAMINGTON

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

"My name was Betty Cameron till two years ago," answered Miss Bhamini Kumar, sister of Miss Sulochana Kumar, the complainant in the Madras College girl outrage case before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho at Dadar Court on Wednesday, in the course of cross-examination by Mr Joachim Alva, Advocate for the accused, Damodar, a G. I. P. Railway employee.

"So both of you went under the surnames of Cameron just for the sake of school-admission," enquired Defence Counsel. "Yes," replied Miss Betty Cameron.

"Are you known as Betty at Byculla and Bhamini at Parel?" was another question, when witness stated that she was known as Betty all along.

Further hearing was adjourned to 28th July.

Mr. E. Alwares and Mr. Digasker appeared for Miss Sulochana Kumar and Mr. Joachim Alva defended the accused

Arrested On Charge Of Gambling

Inspector Mahankal, Sub-Inspector Padval and Mr. Sami of the Crime Branch, Bombay C.I.D. accompanied by his police staff raided at 6-45 the Jeweller's shop of Meram Deoraj alias Mahajan Soni situated on the ground floor of Abbas Building at Shaikh Memon Street and arrested seven persons on the charge of gambling.

The names of the accused are: (1) Meram Deoraj Soni alias Mahajan Soni, (2) Tulsidas Deoraj Soni (Brother of accused No. 1), (3) Deodan Meram Soni (son of accused No. 1), (4) Mathuradas Purshottam, (5) Soni Keshav, (6) Vanamali Vallabhji, (7) Purshottam Jairam.

All the accused were placed today before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court and were remanded till July 20.

Wanted To Jump Into Sea, Because She Was Jobless

"I wanted to end my life by jumping into the sea at Chaupati as I am unemployed" pleaded Mary Rodrigues (23) before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, Bombay, answering a charge of attempt at suicide.

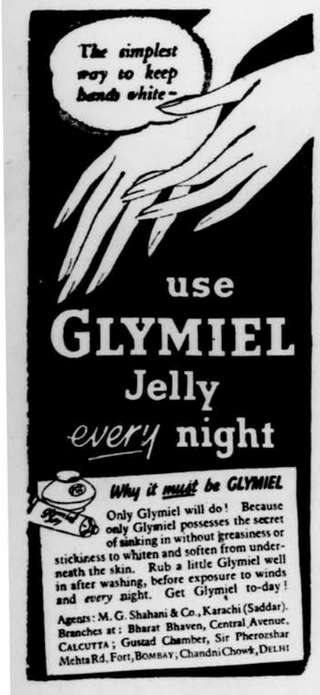
She has been ordered to be discharged after admonition.

Driver Jailed For Theft

Narayan Amboo (28) who stood charged with theft of a diamond belonging to one D. S. Bottlewalla, valued at Rs. 800, and trying to dispose it of, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Girgaum Court to-day.

The complainant stated that on the 12th June when he returned from Poona two Diamonds and two studs of the shirts were missing from his residence at Carmichael Road.

The accused was arrested while in the act of disposing of the property. He identified the accused as his driver. One of the diamonds which is valued at Rs. 500 is still missing. The accused pleaded guilty.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Suspected Of Duping Court Cashier

Nasir Hussain, who is alleged to be one of those who duped the Cashier of the Girgaum Court of a sum of Rs. 30, was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 200 with one surety in like amount and Rs. 75 cash till the 20th inst. by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, at the Girgaum Court, to-day.

Salesman On Rash Driving Charge

Alexandra Roitman, a salesman of Allied Motors, it is alleged, ran his car over a man injuring him seriously. He was arrested on a charge of rash and negligent driving and was offered bail till the 11th inst. by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, at the Girgaum Court, to-day.

Jailed For Theft

Narendranath Prabhodchandra Ghose (20), who stood charged with theft of property valued at Rs. 358-8, belonging to D. L. Bhattacharia, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, in default, to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, at the Girgaum Court, to-day.

The property has not yet been recovered.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FRIEND'S MONEY

Navroji Kekhushru Lalkaka was put up at the High Court Sessions on charges of criminal breach of trust, forgery of a valuable security, and using a forged document as genuine.

It appeared that the accused was a friend of the complainant S. C. Khambatta. The latter, while undergoing treatment in a nursing home, entrusted him with a cheque-book and some cash with instructions to pay his office rent.

Subsequently, the complainant found that the office rent was not paid. On enquiry he discovered that the balance to his credit in the bank was only Rs. 8, while it should have been Rs. 300 according to his calculations.

Later one Allaudin presented a cheque to the bank, which bore a number corresponding to the cheques the complainant had given to the accused. Allaudin was arrested and his statement supplied the clue to trace the accused. It was alleged that the accused had forged several cheques

The case is proceeding.

Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room

Organising Secretary, K. B. R. R. writes:—

The Committee of Management of the Kalishankar Bajpai Reading Room, met on Sunday evening in the Reading Room Hall at Fergusson Road, Worli, Pt. Kandarp Narain Misra presiding, thanked Mr. M. D. Raote for his offer to the Reading Room with a Library to be named after his father the late Mr. Damodar Raghoba, of Worli, which will come into effect from August 1.

A sub-committee to look after the arrangements of amalgamation of the Damodar Raghoba Library in the Kalishankar Bajpai Reading Room has been appointed.

DEPOSIT DEMAND ON PRESS AND PAPER

The Government of Bombay has called upon Mr. P. R. Khandwekar, Publisher of the newspaper, "Sawadhan," and Mr. R. K. Tatnis, keeper of the Shri Laxmi Narayan Press, Bombay, to deposit securities of the amounts of Rs. 3,000 each under Sections 7-(3) and 3(3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

Latthe For Belgaum

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, will visit Belgaum on July 9, where he will declare open the Secondary Teachers' Training College.

NO SHORTAGE OF FODDER IN SHOLAPUR

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

As shortage of fodder is no longer felt in the Sholapur district, the ban imposed by Government on the export by rail of fodder from any part of that district has been removed.

JOE LOUIS RETAINS W ORLD TITLE

Joe Louis, the coloured world champion, retained his world title when he defeated "Two Ton" Tony Galento in the fourth round of their fight at the Yankee Stadium, New York. He gained the verdict on a technical knock-out.
More than 45,000 people saw the fight and 2,000 policemen were on duty at the Stadium, while special squads patrolled the Negro quarter of Harlem.
Photo shows: Galento crouching as Louis advances just before the knock-out.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Rasool-I-Khuda 8-30 Nala-I-Dil 8-45 Darakhshan Sitare.

12-30 p.m. Bai Gangubai of Hubli 1-0 Market Rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 Samant Sarang on Clarionet 1-30 Music 2-30 School Broadcast 2-35 Talkies: by Prof. Naqvi, M.Sc., Ismail College 2-50 Alien Air: Spain 3-0 Ranji by D. B. Deodhar 6-0 Allah Rakha 6-15 B. B. Palker 6-25 Gujarati Garbas 6-35 Bai Gangubai of Hubli 7-0 Enteric Fever and Typhoid (Marathi) by Dr. R. K. Mhatre, 7-15 Ahmed Dilawer 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Instrumental Variety 8-0 Film Review 8-15 Bai Gangubai of Hubli 8-30 Education by Rote and Rot, 1 by Prof. Correio Afonsa 8-45 Alam-I-Yas 8-55 Local News and Announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Ahmed Dilawer 9-50 G. A. Jasdanwalla 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Children's Hour (English) 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Band of Bombay City Police 10-0 Hilda Flanders: Entertainer 10-10 Band of the Bombay City Police 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Recitation from Quran By Qari Mohammad Yusuf 7-45 Naat-I-Rasul 7-50 Banne Khan and Party 8-0 Valayat Khan.

12-0 noon Maarfat.

1-0 p.m. Take Your Partners 6-10 Banne Khan and Party 6-30 Progress of Urdu Prose 6-45 Radio Orchestra 6-55 Hirabai 7-15 Nawab Din 7-30 Valayat Khan 7-45 For Villagers 8-30 Hirabai 8-50 A Melody on Strings 9-35 John Keats by A. K. Malik 9-50 Nawab Din 10-10 Banne Khan and Party.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1 6-10 Valayat Khan 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1 6-45 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal 7-5 Jeewan 7-10 Banne Khan and Party 7-30 Hirabai 7-50 Nawab Din 8-10 Talib Husain 8-15 Hirabai 8-25 Nawab Din 8-40 Valayat Khan 9-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 For Music Lovers.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1.

7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2.

8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Fareemdad Khan of Hazara 6-15 Tamancha Jan 6-30 Kaloo Qawwal 6-40 Karam Chand Khushdil 6-45 Ahmadi Khan 6-55 Kareemdad Khan 7-15 Tamancha Jan 7-35 Poetry Recital (Hindi) 7-45 For Countryside 8-15 Kareemdad Khan 8-30 Malharen 8-40 Sawan Ke Geet 9-35 Mozart and Beethoven.

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Kummi by Shining Stars Society 2-15 Syamala Dandakam 2-30 Ladies' Half Hour 6-0 For Villages 6-30 M. K. Nataraja Iyer and D. A. Swami: Vocal 7-0 Southern Vignettes Tanjore: by J. M. Somasundaram Pillai 7-15 Duets from Nandakumar 7-30 Vedaranyam Krishnamurti Iyer: Violin 8-0 M. K. N. Iyer and D. A. Swami: Vocal 8-30 Instrumental Music 8-45 Vedaranyam K. Iyer: Violin.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. A selection 11-15 reading from Quran

12-30 p. m. Orchestral & vocal selections 1-30 Man's adaptation of Nature 1-50 Music 1-57 Rabindranath's Mind (Bengali) by Sajani Kanta Das 2-17 Listener's request 5-0 For Children 6-0 A Mixed Pot 6-40 Benny Goodman & his Orchestra 7-30 Woman Disposes (humorous) 8-30 Santosh Sen Gupta 8-40 Bina Chowdhuri 8-50 Kamal Sarkar: 9-0 Your Choice 9-30 Harendra Nath Nundee 9-40 Mamata Saha 9-50 Rajen Sen Gupta 10-0 Your Choice again.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9.530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a. m. As in Calcutta I.

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 7-30 As in Calcutta I 7-30 Santosh Sen Gupta 7-40 Kamal Sarkar 7-50 Bina Chowdhuri 8-0 Harendra Nath Nundee 8-10 Mamata Saha 8-20 Rajen Sen Gupta 8-30 Bibaha Bibrhat: satire by late Amritlal Bose.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Ghulam Hazrat 6-15 Bhajans 6-25 Iltija-I-Behdad 6-35 Mohan Lal Kool 6-55 Ghazals 7-15 for rural areas 7-45 Kya-Se-Kya. 1. (Hindustani) 8-0 For Children 8-40 Anis Khatoon 9-40 Mohan Lal Kool 9-50 Pankharian 10-0 Ghulam Hazrat & Party 10-15 Dadras.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p. m Summary of Week's news. 2-5 Ink. 2-20 Music 4-0 Music 4-3 Things of interest (Telugu) 4-6 Guru Nanak (Telugu) by P. Venkataratnam 4-16 Something light 4-20 Light songs in Telugu. 5-0 Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Voice 5-30 Records 6-0 Shrimati C. Vijayalakshmi 6-30 Carnatic Orchestra 6-45 Pelli Bhojanalu (Telugu) 7-0 From a Master's reportoire 7-15 Six feet of Earth (Tamil) 7-30 Siruthonda Nayanar Charitram (Harikatha in Tamil) 8-40 Carnatic Orchestra 8-55 Kicking the Bucket by S G H Davis 9-30 July, 1588 A feature written and directed by Peter Donne 10-0 R V Subbramanyam Veena.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 as in Madras I

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

4-0 to 4-30 as in Madras I

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 as in Madras I 6-0 Puranakalakshepam 6-25 Stock-taking (Telugu) by H Narhari Rao 6-35 song hits from the Screen 6-45 to 10-30 as in Madras I

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Band of Royal Marines 8-0 Two Voices 8-15 Victor Fleming Orchestra 9-0 Rosa Ponselle (Soprano) 9-20 Golf: British Open Championship 9-30 News 9-45 Cards on Table 10-0 All-England Lawn tennis Championships. 10-15 Sports 10-30 Close down.

RAILWAY WORKERS UNITE FOR JULY 19 DEMONSTRATION

On Tuesday a meeting of Railway Workers was held at Matunga, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, M.L.A., presiding. The meeting was attended by over a thousand Railway Workers and was addressed by Messrs. Z. R. Chaudhari, K. N. Joglekar, D. S. Vaidya, M. B. Potkar, and Shankarlingam. All the speakers explained the importance of 19th July and exhorted workers to muster strong and make the demonstration a success.

Meeting At Kalyan

Under the presidentship of Mr. K. D. Mali a public meeting of railway workers was held at Kalyan near the Railway station yesterday.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya in his speech explained the importance of July and said that if the railway workers demonstrate their solidarity behind their most urgent demands such as provident fund right to all, free passes to dependents, minimum living wage and similar demands they were bound to secure redressal. He exhorted the workers to follow the example of textile workers.

Acquitted By Sessions Judge

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 5.

Mr. A. G. Wells, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Thana acquitted yesterday in appeal Babu Tulaji of Mankhurd, who was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40 by Mr. R. K. Raje First-Class Magistrate, Kurla, of an offence of grievous hurt to the complainant, Gangubai.

Mr. C. T. Ranadive, Pleader, appeared for the appellant, while Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, Public Prosecutor, Thana, represented the Crown.

SOCIAL UPLIFT SOCIETY

Muslims Requested To Take Interest

Under the auspices of the Educational, Social and Economic Uplift Committee, a meeting of the workers of the "C" Ward was held on 3rd. July, 1939. Mr. Barodawala was in the Chair.

In order to execute its Programme, the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee of 17 gentlemen Mr. Usman Mohammed Merchant was appointed as the Convener of the above Sub-Committee. A meeting of the Sub-Committee was held with Syed Mohammed Balvi in the Chair, and the following Committees were appointed:—

i—Propaganda Committee consisting of 7 gentlemen.

ii—Fund Committee consisting of 6 gentlemen.

iii—Teachers Committee consisting of 6 gentlemen.

iv—Enquiry Committee consisting of 7 gentlemen.

The Muslims of the "C" Ward are requested to take keen interest in the above Committee's Programme.

THIRD DAY OF KHILAFAT PALESTINE WEEK

The local Khilafat workers commenced to collect one anna fund for the relief of the Arab orphans, widows and disabled Mujahiddins. They toured the Muslims localities in motor cars set with the loud speakers and appealed the Muslims to purchase one ticket and boycott the British goods specially cloth.

So far 16,000 (Sixteen Thousand) tickets have been disposed off and the work had been done specially among poor Muslim class.

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OB.16/39

HENLEY REGATTA

Harvard's Brilliant Rowing

DEFEAT HOLDERS TO BECOME FAVOURITES FOR TROPHY

Rowed in cold and cheerless weather, after lunch the racing was resumed in a steady downpour, the Henley Regatta heats resulted as follows:

Grand Harvard University (America)
beat
London—(Holders of the trophy), by two lengths.
Time: 7 mts. 23 secs.

Argonaut (Canada)
beat
Thames, by half a length.
Time: 7 mts. 48 secs.

The following is the order of the draw for the Semi-finals:
Sydney vs. Argonaut.
Jesus vs. Harvard.

After their brilliant row to-day Harvard are being strongly fancied.

In the Wyfowds Heats Barcla s back and New College Oxford deadheated and the race will be rerowed later.

Ladies Plate

Trinity Hall Cambridge
beat
Westminster School, by one length.

Earlier Messages

At Henley the weather was again uncertain being sunny and showery alternately. A southerly head wind and choppy water still persist hampering rowers. The stream is fairly strong. In the heats for the Grand Challenge Cup Jesus Cambridge, beat Leander by half a length in 7 minutes 32 seconds and Sydney Australia, beat Kingston by three feet.

—Reuter.

MORE SUCCESSES FOR FOREIGN CREWS.

Foreign crews continued successes in new event Centenary Double Sculls Italy beat Montevicdo (Uruguay) easily in 8 minutes 24 seconds. Belgain pair beat Bradley and Bradley easily in 9 minutes 14 seconds.

In Diamonds, Burnell (Oxford) beat Pinches (London) easily 9 minutes 53 seconds. He meets Verey in semi-final.

Allnutt (Cambridge) scored a notable win over Bates, (America) by two lengths in 10 minutes and 39 seconds although the American was clear at the halfway mark. He now meets Burk in semi-final.

Kent School (America) scored two wins beating Imperial College in second round of Thames Cup of which Americans are holders, by half length and Quintin in second round of Wyfolds by one and a half lengths in 9 minutes 13 seconds and now meet Tigre (Argentine), who beat Clifton by one and a half lengths in 9 minutes 3 seconds.

Norwegian crew Fana Roklub Bergen entered quarter-finals in the Thames Cup, beating London by 3-4 length in 7 minutes and 57 seconds.

Burk and Verey entered semi-finals of Diamond Sculls, Burk repeating last year's victory over Habbits (whom he beat in last year's final) by 5 lengths in 9 minutes and 30 seconds.

Verey beat Horwood by 4 lengths in 9 minutes and 19 secs.—Reuter.

TENNIS

Kay Stammers Revives British Hopes

ENTERS FINAL WITH BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER MRS. FABYAN

The dull weather conditions prevailing all over the country effected Wimbledon also where the sky was overcast and a gusty wind was blowing.

In the first Semi-final of the Women's Singles Miss Kay Stammers (Great Britain) playing against Mrs. Fabyan (America) had taken the first sett at 7-5 when rain stopped play.

Results

WOMEN'S SINGLES: (SEMI-FINAL)

Miss K. E. Stammers (Gr. Britain) v. Mrs. Fabyan (America) 7-5, (unfinished)—Reuter.

Later Message

Rain interrupted play and caused a two hour delay. Kay Stammers entered the final for the first time beating Mrs. Fabyan 7-5, 2-6, 6-3. The English girl led 3-0 in the first set but the American playing confidently rallied and levelled five all, but dropped her service game.

In the second set the American streaked ahead 40 when Miss Stammers pulled up 2-4 and was within point at 3-4.

In the third set the latter was in top form although both were level at 3-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINAL

Miss K. E. Stammers (Gr. Britain) beat Mrs. Fabyan (America) 7-5, 2-6, 6-3.

MARBLE BEATS SPERLING

In Semi-final Women's Singles. Marble took only 20 minutes to beat Sperling 6-0, 6-0. The Dane seldom won more than two points in any game.

ALL ENGLAND PLATE

In All England Plate fourth round Billington beat Savara 6-3, 7-5, 6-3. The match was played in none too pleasant conditions after showers of rain and with cold wind. Ground was slippery. It was mainly baseline play. Billington led 5-1 in the third set. But Savara won two games in succession. Billington won despite twisting an ankle when at match-point.—Reuter.

In Mixed Doubles fourth round Geelhand and Meulemeester (Belgium) beat Boussus and Henrotin (France) 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

Nuthall and Nicol beat Brown and Jarvis 6-2, 6-2.

In the third round Women's Doubles Nina Brown and Rita Jarvis beat Hardwick and Scriven 6-3, 3-6, 8-6.

In Quarter-final Men's Doubles here and Wilde beat Puncec and Mitic 6-1, 6-1, 7-5. In Semi-final Cooke and Riggs beat Borotra and Brugnon 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.—Reuter.

GOLF

Barton And Pose Lead The Field

INCLEMENT WEATHER FOR BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. ANDREWS, July 6.

Inclement weather prevailed—including rain and a strong wind—for the second round of the British Open Golf Championship at the end of which the leading 40 players will qualify for the final to be played over 36 holes to-morrow. Barton, 72 and 142; Pose, 72 and 143 lead the field. The following were the returns:

Davies, (the Ryder Cup player), 74 and 145.

Kenyon Beaconsfield, 75 and 148.

Baillieu, (the Australian Amateur) 79 and 156.

Bruen, 75 and 147.

Easterbrook, 71 and 145.

Locke, 75 and 145.

Samking, 72 and 146.

Balla, 71 and 148.

Swiney, 75 and 149.

Fallon 73 and 144 Perry 74 and 145.

Reginald Whitcombe 75 and 146

Cotton 72 and 146

Faulkner 76 and 146.

Crawley 76 and 148.

Sixthousand followed Cotton and Stewards had difficulty in keeping order.

POINTERS FOR APPEASERS

The following excerpts from the fascist press are significant:—

"Popolo d'Italia": "The Tientsin incident is a totalitarian counter-offensive to the democratic coalition. The time is over when, if anyone pulled a hair out of an Englishman's head a warship would have been sent posthaste to the spot. To-day either there are not enough warships or the English have no more hair to be pulled."

"Relazioni Internazionali": "it is also obvious that, apart from suez, Jibuti and Tunisia, Italy has other rights, and this is also a subject that will have to be faced. . . . For Germany, Danzig and the colonies For Italy there are other problems. The Speech (Mussolini's) to the Quadristi outlined them: Tunis, Jibuti, Suez. . . . For the Italians vital spaces are equivalent to expansion, and that means to live and work on territory which belongs to Italy. M. Deladier can conclude all the systems of alliance and guarantees that he wants, the Rome-Berlin Axis will break them."

Signor Gayada in the "Giornale d'Italia": "The need for new spaces is a vital one for Italy and the Reich. That is why these Peers turn towards the nations which already possess space which is not only vital but superfluous."

Prussian State Councillor Grothe, speaking to Nazi heads in Cologne: "It is Germany alone, and not Franco or England, that has the right to-day to speak in the name of Europe. This new Germany, where the heart of Europe beats, wants equality of rights for the nations and will no longer tolerate the oppression of other States by England and France It is obvious that Danzig should return to the Reich and equally obvious that our vigour will not relax as far as our colonial claims are concerned, until our colonies are returned to us."

Dr. Goebbels speaking in Danzig: "We must raise our colonial claims in the name of our right to live, and it is absolutely impossible to delay their realisation for the next 20 or 30 years."

Grand Admiral Reader, at Stuttgart: "All means are being used to prevent the return of our colonies, but we have the right to demand their unrestricted return. But police measures like those taken in German South West Africa they cannot prevent the fusion of the German race throughout the world. Its dynamic force is too strong Let it be noted that the German navy is being billed for service in foreign waters as well as in the home waters."

HAMMOND AND COPSON ON TOP

First Class Cricket Averages

Batting

(Qualification: 10 innings; average 38).

	Inn.	Not Out.	Runs.	Highest. Inn.	Aver.
W. R. Hammond	16	2	1117	302	79.78
Sutcliffe	17	2	1056	234*	70.40
Compton (D.)	21	3	1179	181	65.50
Gimblett	20	3	1090	129	64.11
Hutton	18	2	997	280*	62.31
Paynter	22	2	1102	222	55.10
Hardstaff	18	3	726	125*	52.40
Gunn	15	3	615	119	51.25
Keeton	17	3	703	96*	50.21
Nichols	19	5	701	146	50.07
Lee (F. S.)	20	3	849	155*	49.94
Oldfield	20	2	879	147*	48.83
Arnold	17	1	776	179*	48.50
Frookes	19	1	873	187	48.50
Iddon	21	5	774	141*	48.37
Langridge (James)	19	4	722	116	48.13
Davies (E.)	20	1	911	287*	47.94
Harris	20	2	862	196	47.94
O'Connor	22	1	1090	194	47.61
Timms	19	3	761	120*	47.56
Nutter	17	4	611	109*	47.00
Armstrong	20	2	836	131	46.44
Fagg	21	3	811	169*	45.05
F. D. R. Fagar	18	2	718	134	44.56
Mitchell	17	3	616	136	44.00
Pollery	18	1	743	177	43.70
A. H. Prodhurst	11	1	410	111	41.90
Parker	17	5	502	91*	41.83
G. F. H. Heane	17	2	623	133	41.53
Fishlock	24	2	894	107*	40.63
Santall	14	2	485	156	40.41
Leyland	14	1	524	180*	40.30
Parker	20	4	627	111*	39.18
Avery	17	1	626	121	39.12
C. S. Demoster	13	2	428	165*	38.90
Parks (H. W.)	21	0	809	161	38.52
Gibbons	22	3	729	212*	38.36
Crapp	19	4	572	89*	38.13

*Signifies not out.

Bowling

(Qualification: 21 wickets; average 23).

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Aver.
Copson	238.1	31	784	68	11.52
Verity	364.2	109	965	82	11.76
Bowes	330.3	75	806	66	12.21
Lewis	93.7	13	305	24	12.70
Wright	197.3	23	790	57	13.85
Goddard	365.1	65	1249	80	15.61
Gover	306.2	21	1186	65	18.24
Pope (G. H.)	203.6	35	698	38	18.36
Robinson	193.1	36	702	37	18.97
Todd	282	47	904	47	19.23
Phillipson	366	54	1347	67	20.10
Parker	159	27	483	24	20.12
Mitchell	86.7	9	431	21	20.52
S. Pether	132.3	21	431	21	20.52
Nichols	239.6	34	826	40	20.65
Pope (A. V.)	202	22	725	35	20.71
G. Evans	158.3	25	632	30	21.06
Sims	343.1	32	1419	67	21.17
F. R. Brown	164.4	25	701	33	21.24
Judge	212.7	30	776	36	21.55
Smith (R.)	182.6	23	758	35	21.65
Andrews	377.1	47	1379	63	21.88
Perks	362.5	43	1402	64	21.90
Mayer	259.5	45	924	42	22.00
Euse	223.2	35	732	33	22.18
Smith (P.)	280	42	966	42	23.00

WEST INDIES' AVERAGES

Batting

	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Highest. Inn.	Aver.
G. Headley	14	3	622	227	74.72
E. A. V. Williams	8	2	269	126*	44.83
J. B. Stollmeyer	12	0	534	117	44.50
J. E. D. Sealy	17	0	598	181	35.17
L. N. Constantine	15	1	378	33	27.00
R. S. Grant	15	4	286	45*	26.00
K. H. Weekes	13	1	309	64	25.75
G. Gomez	14	1	304	58	23.38
J. H. Cameron	16	0	350	106	21.87
H. P. Bayley	14	2	258	104	21.50
L. G. Hylton	8	2	105	55	17.50
E. A. Martindale	15	3	185	39	15.41
V. H. Stollmeyer	10	0	145	36	14.50
L. Barrow	16	0	206	26	12.87
C. B. Clarke	11	4	73	45	10.42
T. Johnson	4	3	4	2*	4.00

*Signifies not out.

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Aver.
G. Headley	5	1	12	1	12.00
L. N. Constantine	247.6	39	910	57	15.96
J. H. Cameron	178.6	29	539	27	19.96
L. G. Hylton	162.1	14	598	24	24.91
E. A. Martindale	231	22	927	36	25.75
C. B. Clarke	191	16	843	32	26.34
E. A. V. Williams	88.4	12	350	13	26.92
J. E. D. Sealy	42	4	140	5	28.00
T. Johnson	91.2	15	301	10	30.10
R. S. Grant	51.5	6	191	6	31.83
V. H. Stollmeyer	6	1	33	1	33.00

County Cricket

AMATEUR'S IMPRESSIVE DEBUT

Rain Again Holds Up Play In Most Matches

The following is the closing score in the Gentlemen v. Players match at Lords:

Players 270.

Gentlemen 158 for 7, when play was stopped due to rain.

There was rain again almost all over the country which prevented play in the County Cricket match at Swansea, while in most other matches players made spasmodic appearances between showers. Cock, the young amateur, narrowly missed his century in his county cricket debut. Fluent driving was a feature of his innings which lasted 125 minutes and included 14 fours.

Essex Beats Somerset

LONDON, July 6.

In the match between Essex and Somerset which commenced yesterday Essex won by an innings and 40 runs.

Somerset 127 and 187 (Ray Smith four for 67; Peter Smith five for 67.)

Essex 354 (Cock 98: Wellard five for 119).—Reuter.

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD TOURNAMENT

Entries Close On 10th

The Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament which is conducted by the Indian Football League in the Northern part of the City will commence on 15th of this month. Entries close on Monday, 10th instant, and the draw will take place the same evening. It is open to all Junior Civilian and Military teams in the Presidency of Bombay. The entry fee is Rs. 10 per team and all clubs must be affiliated to the W. I. F. A. Ltd

SOONAWALLA'S GENEROSITY

As this tournament has been classified as a Junior Competition this year, the clubs now playing in the first division of the Harwood League will not be able to participate. Strange as it may seem all these clubs had participated in another Junior Tournament, namely the Gossage Cup. One of them, South Kanara, played in the Nadkarni Cup as well which is also a Junior Tournament. It is however expected that all the Junior Clubs in the City will enter the competition and make it as successful as before.

The I. F. L. has now secured a handsome trophy for the runners-up through the generosity of Mr. Ghulam Husein Soonawalla. This is sure to enhance interest in the competition All lovers of soccer will thank Mr. Soonawalla for the incentive he has offered to this sport.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE: WEEK-END FIXTURES

The following matches will be played in the Bengal Club Cup League during the week-end:—

SHIVAJI PARK, MAHIM

Saturday, July 8, 5-45 p.m.: Matunga Athletic v. Parel Students.

ST. XAVIER'S GROUND, PAREL

Sunday, July 9, 4-45 p.m. W. A. A. Staff v. Khatau Sports.

5-45 p.m. Burma Shell v. St. Xavier's College.

SOCCER

F.A.'s 1939—'40 Programme

ONLY 21 DAYS' INTERVAL BETWEEN CUP SEMI-FINALS AND FINAL

There will be an interval of only three weeks between next season's F. A. Cup semi-finals and final. The Semi-finals will take place on April 6 and the final on April 27; this year there is a break of five weeks. The full list of international, amateur international, F. A. Cup and F A. Amateur Cup matches arranged for the season 1939-40 is as follows:

Internationals

OCTOBER 28: IRELAND Vs. ENGLAND.

NOVEMBER 15 ENGLAND Vs. WALES.

DECEMBER 6 ENGLAND Vs. CONTINENTAL COUNTRY.

JANUARY 6 AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL TRIAL

JANUARY 27 WALES Vs. ENGLAND (AMATEUR)

FEBRUARY 10 ENGLAND Vs. IRELAND (AMATEUR)

MARCH 2 SCOTLAND Vs. ENGLAND (AMATEUR.)

APRIL 13 ENGLAND Vs. SCOTLAND.

F. A. Cup

Sept. 2 Extra preliminary round
Sept. 16 Preliminary round.
Sept. 30 First qualifying round.
Oct 14 Second qualifying round.
Oct. 28 Third qualifying round
Nov. 11 Fourth qualifying round
Nov. 25 First round
Dec. 9 Second round.
Jan. 13. Third round.
Jan. 27. Fourth round
Feb. 17. Fifth round
March 9 Sixthe round.
April 6. Semi-finals.
April 27 Final

F. A. Amateur Cup

Sept. 9. Extra Preliminary round.
Sept. 23 Preliminary round
Oct. 7. First qualifying round.
Oct 21 Second qualifying round
Nov. 4. Third qualifying round.
Nov. 18 Fourth qualifying round.
Jan. 20 First round
Feb. 3 Second round.
Feb 24. Third round
March 16 Fourth round.
March 30 Semi-finals
April 20. Final.

WEEK-ENDERS ON THE ROAD

The hot sultry weather we are experiencing urge all City motorists to get out into the country for week-end or evening trips. Join the others and enjoy life, says the Safety First Association and help others to enjoy it too.

The motorist who dashes in and out, making life dangerous for himself and for others, simply cannot be enjoying life; safety makes for good adventure.

When driving on open roads let your action be dictated by judgment not by impulse. Envy not the person whose machine goes faster than yours—the faster he goes the faster he will go off. Be mindful of the rights of others. Half the accidents in the world would never happen if motorists were more courteous and thoughtful.—"Traffic News."

There was torrential rain in the afternoon. Foreign oarsmen scored a number of successes. In the heats for Diamond Sculls, Burk (America), Holder, easily beat Moffat (Canada) in 10 minutes 18 seconds.

Bates (America) beat Branco (Brazil) by 1-1/2 lengths. Time: 9 minutes 59 seconds.

Verey (Poland) beat Turner (Australia) by 3 lengths. Time: 9 minutes, 38 seconds.

Westminster again provided thrill by beating Bedford School by Canvas in second round of Ladies' Plate in 7 minutes, 30 secs., which was the best time of the day.

Tigre (Argentina) beat (London Fr. C.) by one length in 8 minutes and 54 seconds.—Reuter.

ANY TIME ANY WHERE
PLANES AVAILABLE
'Phone: { Day 27547 Night 40035 Telegram: "AIRTAXIES."
(ANNAS THREE per Passenger per Mile and Upwards)
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AUSPICIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT
BRANCH OF THE
RASHSHALA AUSHADHASHRAM
(Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Works)
GONDAL, KATHIAWAR
RE-OPENED IN BOMBAY

Genuine reliable Ayurvedic preparations of all kinds are manufactured in this Pharmaceutical Works working under the direct guidance of the popularly famous Raj Vaidya Shri Jivaram Kalidas Shastriji. This institution has been established under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Gondal for the last 30 years. Our Bombay Branch was closed for the last four years but owing to the persistent requests of thousands of our Bombay clients and well-wishers, we have again re-opened our Branch Office with our selling depot in Bombay at the following address. We request the Bombay Public to visit our Depot, situated at Vasantwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.

NOTE: Our New Depot will be very shortly opened in Ahmedabad also.

Bombay Branch Address:—VASANTWADI, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY No. 2.

BEGINS TO-DAY

NEW EMPIRE

Daily at: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ONCE IN A LIFETIME, YOU'LL SEE A

COMET OVER BROADWAY

Like a shooting star she flashed over the world, then faded back into the shadows. Let Faith Baldwin tell the inside story of Broadway's favorites-for-a-day!

Presented by WARNER BROS. starring KAY FRANCIS IAN HUNTER JOHN LITEL DONALD CRISP

Minna Gombel • Directed by BUSBY BERKELEY • Screen Play by Mark Hellinger and Robert Buckner • From a Cosmopolitan Magazine Story by Faith Baldwin • A First National Picture

Also Showing

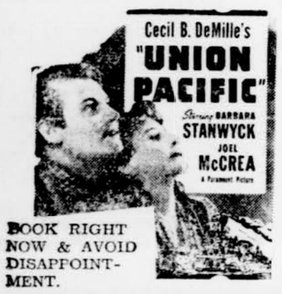
UNIVERSAL LATEST NEWS

EROS DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Ph. 22519.

Sunday 9th Special Extra. Morning Show at 10 a.m.

AN UNFORGETTABLE MASTERPIECE OF SPECTACLE & ADVENTURE!

Cecil B. DeMille's "UNION PACIFIC"



Starring BARBARA STANWYCK JOEL McCREA A Paramount Picture

BOOK RIGHT NOW & AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

NOTE:—Owing to the Big length of 'UNION PACIFIC' only the Newsreel will be screened with the feature. Patrons are requested to attend all shows on time so as not to miss the beginning of the feature.

TO-DAY—LAST DAY!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m

*BASIL RATHBONE, *RICHARD GREENE. in "The Hound Of The BASKERVILLES" by SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

FROM TO-MORROW:

MORE STARTLING THAN "GOONA GOONA!"

DARK RAPTURE

Produced by RICHARD DEMS of "GOONA GOONA" fame

A 20th Century-Fox Release

METRO

DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M. TELEPHONE 31045

MAGNIFICENT!

In music, romance, spectacle, glamor ...it's tops for 1939!

Jeanette MacDONALD

A ROBERT Z. LEONARD production

BROADWAY SERENADE

LEW AYRES • JAN HUNTER • FRANK MORGAN

Screen Play by Charles Lederer

HE MADE HER CHOOSE—

between the sables she loved and the kisses her heart cried for... The smartest, grandest, warmest romance you've experienced in months!..

IRENE DUNNE • CHARLES BOYER

Love Affair

MARIA OUSPENSKAYA • LEE BOWMAN ASTRID ALLWYN • MAURICE MOSCOVICH

RKO RADIO Picture

Produced and Directed by LEO McCAREY Screen Play by Delmer Daves and Donald Ogden Stewart

EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

As. 9 tickets (for unreserved seats) may be purchased in advance at the Booking Office, open daily from 9-30 A.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 6, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 19, 1358
Parsi: Behman 5, 1908
Rightide: 2-51; 15-10
Lowtide: 8-30; 21-32
Sunrise: 6h 7m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

ALVA—Albert, Ford Motors, beloved husband of Nancy (nee Menezes) Funeral leaving for Sewree 5-30 p.m. to-day from Adelphi Chambers, Next Clare Road Convent, Byculla.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM, BOMBAY, 4.

Free Yoga Treatment is offered to the patients on all sorts of diseases on every Sunday between 6 and 10 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY AGRICULTURISTS DEBTORS RELIEF BILL

The Bombay Co-operative Quarterly gives a good deal of information as regards the agriculturist Debt Relief Bill in its issue of June. There is also an interesting article on Agricultural Marketing by Mr. K. G. Prabhu, Asst. Registrar, Co-op. Societies and Rural Development Officer.

TOPIWALLA CHARITY

Applications in the prescribed form obtainable from the Managing Trustee, Topiwalla Charity, Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Niwas, Bombay 4 for Foreign Scholarships aggregating to Rs. 400 P. M. are invited from deserving students of the Kudal Deshastha Gaud Brahmin Community. They should reach the Charity's office on or before 10th August, 1939.

BOMBAY CLERKS' UNION

A special meeting under the auspices of the Clerks, will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m. in the Union's Office, Neptune Building, (2nd floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay to consider the report of the Sub-committee appointed by the general meeting of the clerks held on 20th May last to enquire into the grievances and demands of the clerks.

PRINCIPAL J. B. DURKAL RETIRES

A Surat correspondent writes:—"Prof. J. B. Durkal M.A. who after his retirement from the Surat College, was called to inaugurate and organize the V.T. Hindu Gurukul at Surat about three years ago was honoured on the 29th and 30th June by the Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Nagar Varnashram Swaraj Sangh and other bodies on his retirement from the post. The staff and students of the Gurukul gave him addresses in Sanskrit, eulogizing his signal services to the Gurukul and the high ideals which he laid before it."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Love Affair" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Hound of the Baskervilles" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IONY—"Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Comet Over Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Son of Frankenstein" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick". Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"One Fatal Night". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m.
PALACE—"Great Waltz". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Boys Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Broadway Serenade" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Union Pacific" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"CHILDREN, BE NAUGHTY"

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Broadcast To-day

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the famous poet and politician, will broadcast from the Bombay Station, at 2-30 p.m. this afternoon a special talk to the children.

It is understood that Mrs. Naidu's theme will be an exhortation to "be naughty", as naughtiness when young is nearly always an indication of intelligence, character and success in later life.

SJT AMRUTLAL HARDAS DEAD

The death has occurred at Petlad of Amrutlal Hardas, father of the well-known radio and gramophone artist, Master Vasant Amrut.

A NEW HINDI WEEKLY FOR ALLAHABAD

Allahabad, July 4.

Syt. Prabhat B. Vidyarthi has filed a declaration in the Court of A.D.M. Allahabad, for a journal named "Milan". It will be a purely story weekly in Hindi, with one biography and a few poems. Its editors are journalists and writers of repute.

LESSONS OF THE HOLY QUORAN

Admirers of the Quoranic teachings and those who take interest in it are cordially invited to the lessons from the Holy Quoran arranged from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. on every Friday commencing from to-day at Sharafuddin and Sons, Arabic Book-sellers, 232, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay, 3

Hazrat Muhammad Surti Saheb will conduct the lessons.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned general meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the committee's office at Haines Road, opposite Khatau Makanji Mills Byculla.

The first meeting of the newly elected Managing Council will be held the same day, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the committee's office, to elect office-bearers.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. Wadia and Muranjan will meet their classes in Political Theory and Money and Banking to-day (Friday), in the University, South Wing at 6-30 p.m.

Fr. Llorens and Prof. Saldanha will meet their classes in Spanish and French to-day (Friday), in St. Xavier's College and the Khalsa College at 6-30 p.m. and 7 p.m. respectively.

Dr. Hivale will begin his class in Industrial Psychology on July 14.

M. E. S. L. NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

The Muslim Educational Service League Night High School Anniversary Day will be celebrated in the Schools premises at Temker Street, to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m.

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency Bombay will show some films on Education.

Mr. A.A.A. Faizee, M.A. (Cant.) Bar-at-Law, Principal Government Law College, Bombay, will preside.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

At the Sharda Sadan School (old Chikitsak High School) opposite Ambewadi Post Office on Sunday morning between 8 and 10.

Maratha High School, Opera House from Monday to Friday in the evening 6-30 and 7-30 p.m.

Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank Road, on Sunday morning between 8 and 9-30.

Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi for ladies from Monday to Friday between 4-45 and 5-45 p.m.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) LTD

An ordinary general meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Conference Room, B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., Ormiston Road, Bombay, under the auspices of the Institution and the Bombay Engineering Congress, when Mr. C. Skelton, inventor of the "Guideways," will give a lecture on "Rural Transport." The Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will be present at the meeting.

MONSOON CONTINUES TO BE ACTIVE

Widespread Rainfall

POONA, July 6.

Monsoon has been active in Assam, Bengal, West Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Malabar. Rainfall occurred locally in the West United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces and Gujarat, while a few falls are reported from Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Hills, and East Rajputana. Day temperatures were markedly above normal in Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Khandala ten inches, Cherrapunji Honavar and Mahabaleshwar five inches, Jaipaiguri four inches, Ratnagiri Aurangabad three inches, Pendra Mercara two inches, Silchar, Bombay, Malegaon, Marmagao, Mangalore one and a half inches, Chittagong Jagdalpur, Mussooree and Calicut one inch, Mymensingh and Darjeeling three-quarters; Dehra Dun, Indore, Raipur Kanker, Kotah, Dohad, Veraval, and Poona half an inch, Dalhousie a quarter.

Forecast until the evening of July 7:—The monsoon will be strong in the Konkan and Malabar, and active in Assam, Bengal, West Central India, West Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall will occur locally in Hyderabad, East Central Provinces, West United Provinces and along and near the Punjab Hills. A few falls are also likely in Mysore, Gujarat, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces and East Rajputana.—A. P.

HEAVY RAIN IN CITY

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The torrential rain which set in late on Wednesday afternoon continued overnight and till Thursday afternoon.

The rainfall during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on July 6, are as follows:—

	This year	Last year
Colaba	1.68 inches	19 cents
Fort	2.00 inches	14 cents
Byculla	1.90 inches	28 cents
Matunga	1.86 inches	02 cents

The total rainfall of the season up to the morning of July 6 is as follows:—

	This year inches	Last year inches
Colaba	19.69	33.31
Fort	18.09	30.75
Byculla	17.45	30.98
Matunga	16.45	28.65

The rainfall for the first six days of July was 15.02 inches this year while it was only 2.07 inches last year.

The June figures for last year however, compared favourably with the figures for this year. Last year we had 31.24 inches while this year we had only 4.67 inches.

The maximum temperature for Wednesday was 85.3 inches being one degree below normal and the minimum was 76.4 degrees being just normal.

Rain In Surat

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 6.

Last three days the sky was cloudy but only few cents of rain were recorded, while in Mandvi Taluka three inches was recorded and in other Talukas only a few cents.

A shower of rain fell this noon in the city and after 6 p.m. it rained with lightning and thunder for nearly two hours.

SUBHAS RETURNS TO BOMBAY TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Desh Gaurab Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will leave Jubbulpore this afternoon, reaching Bombay this morning.

His programme for Maharashtra and Gujarat remains intact.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's Sad Bereavement

Sir Sultan and Lady Chinoy have been the recipients of many messages of condolence in the sad bereavement they have suffered by the death of their daughter Miss Roshan Chinoy.

Miss Roshan had accompanied her parents for a vacation to Mussoorie where she contracted typhoid fever and passed away on Tuesday last. She was only 12 years of age.

The officers and workshops of F. M. Chinoy and Co., of which Sir Sultan Chinoy is the Managing Director, were closed on Wednesday on account of Miss Chinoy's death.

The "Ziarat" ceremony took place at Meher Building, Chowpatty, on Thursday at 10 a.m., when there was a very large gathering of sympathisers.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

"Poland and the Present Crisis", with special reference to the problems of Germany and Danzig and the Polish Corridor, will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered by Dr. E. Banasinsky, Consul for the Republic of Poland in Bombay, at the Green's Hotel to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 6.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since June 1	Difference to Normal
Agra	100	85	—	3.6	—0.4
Amraoti	99	77	—	2.9	—3.1
Asansol	98	77	—	4.4	—2.2
Ahmedabad	100	79	0.1	2.0	—3.8
Ajmer	104	81	—	1.0	—2.1
Akola	99	79	0.4	5.4	+0.1
Allahabad	98	77	—	6.1	+0.1
Amritsar	96	82	T	5.5	—1.8
Benares	100	82	—	5.9	—1.3
Bareilly	99	79	0.1	5.9	—1.8
BOMBAY	85	76	1.4	19.1	—4.9
Bangalore	78	65	T	9.1	+1.5
Bhopal	94	73	0.1	4.9	—
Baroda	99	79	0.3	5.1	—
Bezwada	96	80	0.3	19.8	+5.2
Coimbatore	100	83	—	1.5	+0.5
Jaipur	89	79	—	6.4	+2.6
Bellary	88	79	—	1.1	—0.4
Bhavnagar	94	78	0.3	3.7	—1.8
Chittagong	89	77	1.1	17.1	—4.3
Calcutta	90	80	0.3	16.4	+2.4
Cuttack	89	80	—	6.3	—6.1
Cawnpore	102	85	—	4.6	+2.9
Calicut	78	73	1.0	44.9	+4.3
Colombo	84	78	T	9.1	+0.3
Cherrapunji	69	66	4.9	172.4	—60.5
Coconada	89	78	—	4.3	—1.7
Cochin	80	73	0.3	46.4	+12.6
Dehra Dun	92	71	0.5	9.8	—2.5
Delhi	96	79	0.1	4.8	+0.2
Dehra I. Khan	109	86	—	0.1	—0.9
Darjeeling	65	58	0.8	25.4	—6.6
Desa	103	84	—	0.1	—3.5
Dalhousie	—	—	0.3	11.0	—0.1
Fort Sandeman	99	75	—	2.7	+1.8
Gorakhpur	94	82	—	13.2	+3.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	73	—	3.8	—2.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	110	84	—	—	—0.7
Indore	96	74	0.4	2.4	—5.1
Jhansi	100	77	0.2	5.7	—1.0
Jubbulpore	96	77	—	6.1	—4.5
Jacobabad	116	88	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	106	83	—	1.8	—1.9
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	86	78	—	—	—1.0
Kodaikanal	62	53	—	3.6	—1.3
Khandwa	98	74	0.3	5.5	—1.4
Lucknow	99	82	—	7.1	+0.7
Ludhiana	103	79	—	3.4	—0.9
Lahore	106	87	—	2.5	—
Lyallpur	106	87	—	2.0	+0.4
Multan	110	87	—	2.5	+1.5
Mysore	79	67	T	1.8	—1.5
Madras	95	82	—	2.0	—0.7
Marmagoa	83	73	1.5	40.1	—
Malegaon	91	74	1.3	5.9	+0.7
Mussoorie	71	58	1.0	13.3	+5.2
Mahableshwar	68	61	4.8	37.7	—24.7
Murree	79	66	—	6.5	+0.8
Mount Abu	88	72	—	0.4	—8.6
Masulipatam	91	78	1.0	5.2	—0.4
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	80	73	1.3	51.7	—6.1
Meerut	—	—	—	5.0	+0.1
Mercara	67	62	2.2	32.8	—10.7
Nagpur	89	77	T	7.1	—4.1
Ootacamund	59	51	0.1	8.2	+0.1
Patna	95	82	—	9.5	—0.8
Peshawar	106	82	—	—	—0.5
Poona	87	71	0.5	4.9	—0.9
Pachmarhi	88	72	0.3	5.4	—7.9
Port Blair	83	78	T	25.8	+1.5
Quetta	94	62	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	86	76	—	9.1	—3.5
Rawalpindi	106	84	—	1.7	—1.6
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	83	73	3.3	54.0	+18.0
Rajkot	93	79	T	1.7	—4.3
Sialkot	105	81	—	4.8	+0.8
Srinagar	91	65	—	0.4	—1.3
Sholapur	88	71	0.3	5.5	—0.1
Shillong	74	65	0.3	29.0	+10.7
Simla	74	—	—	11.2	+0.4
Surat	92	79	0.1	1.8	—9.5
Salem	88	74	—	5.8	+2.2
Trichinopoly	93	80	—	3.5	+2.0
Trivandrum	82	75	—	13.4	—1.7
Vizagapatam	86	79	—	4.1	—1.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.056 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.3 degrees 0.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees 0.4 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 293 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 41 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 1.68 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 19.70 inches.

Weather Remark—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-7-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

CITY FATHERS' ROUND IN "B" WARD

If there will be no heavy rains, the Commissioner will meet the elected members of the 'B' Ward to-morrow (Saturday), the 8th July, 1939, at 7-30 a.m. (Bombay Time), at the following place and go round with them in the Ward: Place of meeting:—Musjid Bridge.

B. E. S. T. Decision

Consent To Arbitration Sequel To Union's Threat Of Strike

The Jinnah Hall was crowded to overflowing on Thursday night when a meeting of B.E.S.T. workers—Tramway men and bus drivers and others—was held under the auspices of their Unions. Mr. M. R. Masani presided.

The dismissal by the Company of two active workers of the Unions had led to acute discontent. The offer of the Unions to refer the matter to arbitration had been brushed aside and the Company contested the allegation of the Unions that the employees in question had been victimised. In the absence of an amicable settlement, the possibility of paralysing the B. E. S. T. traffic system in the City through a general strike on the tramway and Bus services was being freely discussed. The Unions had even decided on a "strike ballot" and arrangements were being made to carry it through.

Thursday's meeting was convened to discuss the situation and it was expected that grave decisions would be taken. The atmosphere consequently was tense when Mr. Masani rose to address the gathering.

PLEASANT SURPRISE

A pleasant surprise however awaited the large number of B. E. S. T. workers who attended the meeting. Mr. Masani read out a letter that the Union had received that day from the Company. The letter expressed the Company's willingness to refer the matter at issue to arbitration, the arbitrators to be appointed by the Government of Bombay.

This acceptance by the Company of the Unions' offer changed the atmosphere which was tense and surcharged with anxious expectancy into one of jubilation and scenes of great enthusiasm greeted Mr. Masani's announcement that B.E.S.T. Company had realised the organised strength of the workers by accepting their offer which it was not willing to entertain in the beginning.

By agreeing to arbitration the Company has averted a grave situation. So far as the workers are concerned the need to resort to direct action also does not now arise.

The Executive Committee of the B.E.S.T. Unions, it is understood, has, therefore, decided not to proceed with the "strike ballot" for the present.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1 1939

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr H.M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

Last Night's Care—

This Morning's Beauty

As a beauty specialist Miss M. Richards knows that the secret of a lovely "spring morning" complexion depends upon a simple nightly beauty treatment. The fact is that "muddy" and dull complexions are due to minute particles of worn-out, dried-up outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath. Nature needs your help to clear the dried-up skin away, and here is the best way to do it. Just get from your chemist, store or bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old worn-out skin, leaving the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful—and several shades lighter.

Even one night will show you how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

Mercolized Wax

FIT as a FIDDLE on FYNNON!

TIRED FEELING GONE! Skin Rash Disappears!

That's the way when you take Fynnon Salt. First one ailment goes—then another. For Fynnon purifies the blood—and most troubles start in the blood-stream. *Read this woman's letter:*

"I have been using Fynnon Salt for nearly 12 months now and am feeling wonderfully fit. It has cleared my complexion of a bad rash, and the tired feeling which I had every morning has quite gone. I would not be without it for anything."

SPA TREATMENT AT HOME!

What is it that gives Fynnon Salt this wonderful revitalising power? The answer is—Nature herself! For in Fynnon Salt there are three wonderful elements similar to the natural salts found in the famous Spa waters that bubble up out of the earth. These elements are Sodium, Potassium and Lithium, the blood-purifiers. They cleanse the whole system of its load of clogging impurities, flush liver and kidneys, expel poisonous wastes through the bowels, and leave you feeling fit and fresh and energetic—ready for work or play. Thousands endorse the miracle-working powers of Fynnon Salt—you will not be drinking something 'new' and untried but a remedy already famous. Take half-a-teaspoonful of Fynnon Salt in a glass of water every morning and see how much fitter, keener, you'll feel. It is the natural way to restore the natural balance and to bring back vigour, energy and health. Remember the name—Fynnon Salt. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty write to: J. L. Morrison, Son and Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939

THE TENANCY BILL

The Bombay Tenancy Bill, which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly last year and referred to a Select Committee, has emerged from the Committee with many improvements. Its main objects are to give agricultural tenants protection against arbitrary eviction, and relief to all tenants in bad years and freedom from unregulated exactions. It is hard to give tenants relief beyond a certain limit without doing injustice to landlords who have earned rights on their lands, and many of whom may be about as poor as their tenants. It was a hard problem for Government to hold the scales evenly between the landlords and the tenants in drafting their Bill. And when the Bill was first published there was strong opposition from both the sides, the landlords contending that the Bill had gone too far in giving relief to tenants at their expense, and the latter complaining that it did not go far enough. Many Congress landlords stoutly opposed the Bill. But Government have stood by it and by the principle that most relief should be given where it is most needed, in the interests of agriculture as well as humanity. The Select Committee, which included the Premier and the Minister for Agriculture, has unanimously given further concessions to tenants, and even strong critics like Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and S. V. Parulekar, both members of the Committee, frankly admit that the amended Bill is a decided improvement on the original; though viewing it only from the tenants' point of view, they demand further concessions for them.

Protection To Tenants

The main protection given to a tenant is that he cannot be evicted by the landlord so long as he pays without default an agreed or customary rent or a rent adjudged to be "reasonable" by a competent authority; except that the landlord can terminate the tenancy with a year's notice if he requires the land for personally cultivating it or using it for any other purpose, agricultural or non-agricultural. The Bill provides that in the case of a dispute about the rent, the "reasonable rent" is to be determined by the Mamlatdar, from whom an appeal lies to a First Class Subordinate Judge. Mr. Mehta, in his dissenting minute on the Select Committee's report, holds that the dispute should be referred in the very first instance to a Sub-Judge. We do not think there is any harm in the procedure prescribed by the Bill so long as appeal lies to a Sub-Judge. As regards the landlord's right to use his own land personally and for that reason to terminate the tenancy, Mr. Mehta fears that though "theoretically the provision might appear just and reasonable, in actual practice it will lead to wholesale evictions." The fears are groundless as there are ample provisions against a "mala fide" plea of personal use. And the right of personal use cannot be denied on any reasonable ground. Mr. Parulekar urges that "a landholder owning land greater in extent than an economic holding should under no circumstances be allowed to resume land." Surely, it is highly desirable and ought, therefore, to be permissible for a landlord with a larger holding, to carry on large scale farming with improved implements.

A Great Boon

As regards the tenants entitled to relief, the original Bill gave relief to only those tenants who had been in tenancy for at least six years preceding the 1st of January 1938 and whose landlord owned on that day at least 33 1/3 acres of irrigated land or 100 acres of other land, or land of any kind whose annual assessment exceeded Rs. 150. The first condition is sound in principle as protection through fixity of tenure must be earned by a tenant after a certain period of tenancy. The condition is accordingly retained by the Select Committee. Messrs. Mehta and Parulekar suggest that no qualifying period should be fixed. The period may be slightly reduced but we feel that some such period is desirable. As for the second condition about the extent of land, the Select Committee has done well to remove it and to extend relief to all tenants, whatever the size of the holding. This change will considerably extend the number of tenants benefited and for that very reason it is most welcome. Moreover, it is the poorer tenants, cultivating smaller lands, that particularly need protection. Altogether the amended Bill is a great boon to agricultural tenants. And it is necessary to remember this is only a part of a wider programme designed by the present Ministry to help the agriculturists of the province.

Wanted, Some Action

The Germans have retired "victorious"—which, of course, they cannot help pretending. But their war of nerves continues in Danzig thanks to the co-operation of its Nazi administration. The flow of "tourists" into the City remains practically ceaseless, so do other preparations. Moreover, another step forward has been taken in the campaign of provoking and baiting Poland. For, according to a Danzig message, a German bomber flew over a village between Danzig and Gydnia. The Poles accorded it a prompt welcome in the right way and it fled. But the incident shows that the Nazis will go to any lengths to harass the Poles. The local Nazis are, of course, as enthusiastic as were the Henleinists of Sudetenland. In fact, more if possible. For, some of their military preparations, as practically admitted by the British Government itself, constitute a breach of the Danzig Statute.

In view of all this not only are determination and preparedness necessary, but some definite action is also called for. In reply to a question regarding British attitude in the face of the illegal importation of munitions and armed men into Danzig, Mr. Chamberlain declared in the Commons that "His Majesty's Government will not fail to take any steps which may seem necessary or desirable to make their attitude absolutely clear. This has already been stated with precision in the recent speeches of Ministers." But what steps will they consider desirable? Poland's "Inner Cabinet" is reported to have held an important conference to discuss measures to be taken regarding the preparations in Danzig. The decisions taken are being kept a close secret, but we expect that they are meant to accept the challenge of the Nazis. Let us hope then that the step which Mr. Chamberlain proposes will honourably discharge the obligations of a guarantor.

Place Of Hindustani

In connection with the compulsory teaching of Hindustani in the provinces administered by the Congress the question is being asked whether any special teaching of this language is necessary for those whose mother tongue is Hindi or Urdu. Some think that such teaching is superfluous for those who know Hindi or Urdu very well. This is a fallacious view. Hindustani is, in some respects, distinct from Hindi or Urdu, though closely resembling both. It may be said to be midway between the two. As such, it will contain very common Urdu words which Hindi speaking people may not ordinarily know but need to know so as to come in closer linguistic contact with Urdu speaking people. Similarly, it will contain very common Hindi words which Urdu speaking people ordinarily do not know but need to know to be in closer linguistic contact with the Hindi speaking people. So understood, Hindustani needs to be taught to all Indians, including those who speak Hindi or Urdu. It follows that Hindustani books will be different from Hindi and Urdu ones, though elementary books in Hindustani will not appreciably differ from elementary Hindi or Urdu books. It also follows that the teaching of Hindustani is no substitute for the teaching of Hindi or Urdu as the mother tongue.

Progressive Group

By D. F. KARAKA

The lunches of the Progressive group are becoming a popular item on the social and one might almost say "intellectual" calender of the smart young and middle-aged things about town. The attendance on Tuesday to hear Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was very fair, bearing in mind the counter-attraction of the Rotary Club, where the Jewish problem was being discussed. It is a distinct feather in the cap of the Group that it was able to entice an ex-President of the Rotary Club on this occasion.

* * * *

The note on which this article begins is an optimistic one. It is, however, difficult to maintain the optimism. One of the more brilliant remarks of the afternoon was that of Sir Richard Temple, who said that even if nobody else considered the Group progressive, Elizabeth Arden would. From which one asks the further supplementary question: Would she, really? But it cannot be disputed that the feminine element was strongly represented, which may or may not be a sign of the times—the entry of women into the arena of politics and prohibition. Has not one distinguished Dowager said at the meeting of Parsee women in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. "What would Gandhiji have done without our help and assistance in his non-co-operation movements?"

* * * *

But to return to the lunch itself. Sir Sikander is one of those men who hold a somewhat responsible post in the new India, which the Government of India Act has created. He is the Prime Minister of an autonomous Punjab. He is also a non-Congress Prime Minister, which in these days of Congress Supremacy makes him the rarer specimen in the collection of Prime Ministers. We naturally look up to him and view his utterances with the respect and courtesy which they demand. Bearing this in mind, I venture to say that Sir Sikander delivered one of the more feeble speeches that it has

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3).

Economic Snapshots Of Poland

By Victor Calencu,
Our Balkan Correspondent

POLAND fifth largest country in Europe. Population about 34.5 million; three-fifths engaged in agriculture, and only one-fifth in industry and mining. Principal exports include agricultural produce such as rye, barley, potatoes, eggs, bacon, beet sugar, also coal, timber, and chemicals. There are oil-wells in Galicia (Polish Ukraine) which cover Poland's own requirements of petrol and leave a small surplus for export; as regards iron and steel the country is self-supporting. After the Munich agreement Poland annexed the Teschen coalfield area of former Czechoslovakio.

Since the war Poland has been developed industrially by French, British and Belgian capital. The new port of Gydnia and its main railways were built with French capital (Schneider, etc.) British capital, assisted by the Export Credit Department, has financed the export of machinery and construction of electric power systems in Upper Silesia and the Warsaw coalfields, and schemes of railway electrification (English Electric, Metropolitan Vickers, Automatic Telephones). The Prudential Assurance Co., through such firms as Power and Traction Finance Co., has big interests in Poland, especially in electrification and the beet sugar industry.

★

In March, 1939, Hitler threatened Poland and moved troops towards the border. On March 31st the British Government made a declaration of conditional support for Poland against immediate aggression. This was, however, not a full guarantee. Chamberlain, speaking on March 31st, stated that the "differences" should be "adjusted by way of free negotiation."

The principal claims of Hitler concern the Polish Corridor and Polish Upper Silesia, and also the Polish Ukraine (Galicia). The Polish Corridor, a narrow strip of land separating Germany and Danzig forms Poland's only outlet to the sea. On this corridor the modern port of Gydnia has been built since the War, and equipped with railway communication to South Poland and Silesia. It is the largest non-Prussian port on the Baltic after Copenhagen, and has hitherto handled considerable traffic from Czechoslovakia and the Danube countries, as well as Poland. If the Corridor were ceded to Germany, the great industrial area of Silesia, in which the heavy and armament industry of Poland is concentrated, would be largely cut off from Western Europe. Furthermore, Hungary and Rumania would be cut off also, entirely dependent on transport through German territories. The oil supplies in Galicia would also fall to Germany.

The "free negotiations" would therefore mean tearing the heart out of independent Poland, and relegating the country to the position of a backward agricultural hinterland and oil reservoir for Nazi Germany and greatly strengthening Hitler for an attack on Britain and France.

★

The Government of Poland is semi-authoritatrian since the electoral law of 1936 ,which restricted the workers' representatives to a handful in the "one-party" legislature. The President appoints the Prime Minister and has extensive powers of decree. The Communist party is illegal and the activities of the Trade Unions are restricted; repression and concentration camps are used against "extremists."

The present Government represents chiefly a small landowning and financial clique: its foreign secretary, Colonel Beck, is an old friend and collaborator of the Nazis, and has in the past pursued a pro-German foreign policy, much against the wishes not only of the workers' and peasants' movements but also of a large section of his own Sanacja party and even of the right Fascist opposition.

The trade union movement in Poland has successfully resisted "fascisation," and the free Trade Union Centre numbered 280,000 members in 1936 despite severe police repressions. There have been tremendous strike struggles in recent years, especially in Silesia where the "stay-in" strike was introduced.

The peasantry, poor as they are, are better organised and more politically conscious than in other European countries. The Polish Peasants' Party has long been fighting for an increase in democratic rights and a strong anti-Fascist foreign policy. It was for these demands that a great ten-day peasant strike (involving something like 1 1/2 million) was organised in August, 1937, and supported by protest strikes of workers.

★

A large part of Polish industrialists are anxious for an alliance with the Western Powers, and would even accept an alliance with Russia. They have no desire to be absorbed or cut out by Thyssen and the other coal and steel kings who finance Hitler. Moreover, the industrial development of Poland is held up for lack of foreign capital and credits. Germany has an acute shortage of capital resources. Indeed the Nazis have neglected replacement of German plant until now they are faced with a serious technical breakdown, especially on the railways. Certainly they have no free cash to lend for developing competing industries in Poland. These industries would be to them simply a source of "dumped" exports for a supply of foreign exchange. Britain and France, on the other hand, still have large liquid financial resources: trade with them or with the U.S.S.R. would be much more attractive than with the Fascist powers. Therefore many of the industrialists as well as the peasants and farm workers support an alliance with Britain, France, and, if necessary, Russia.

★

The recent municipal elections (Dec. 1938) showed a startling victory for the Opposition and a reaction against Munich policy, the Government only securing one-third of the seats against two-thirds for the Left and Right Opposition. The conclusion of a pact and new trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. in February, 1939, indicated that even ruling circles in Poland had begun to realise the danger of Hitler's advance.

It is not so much in Poland as in London that attempts are being made to block an alliance. There exists among Polish ruling circles considerable fear of the U.S.S.R., because the conditions of the Russian peasants contrast so forcibly with those of the Polish and Ukrainian peasantry in the frontier district and because they regard the possible presence of the Socialist army on Polish soil as dangerous to capitalism in Poland. The Chamberlain Press in England has played up this fear to the utmost in order to disguise its own responsibility for the cold-shouldering of the U.S.S.R., which in fact makes the proposal to guarantee Poland a strategic joke.

Frankly Speaking . . .

"Without Hesitation"!

Palestine was the subject of a number of interesting questions and answers in Parliament on Wednesday last. Asked to give an assurance of "the falsity of the allegations regarding British troops", Mr. MacDonald said, "Yes, without any hesitation". Unhesitating backing by the British Government is, naturally, due to the British soldiers and troops who are, after all only doing the work of the former. But a mere categorical denial does not by any means dispose of "allegations", which have been made, accompanied by specific details and a challenge for inquiry. It is, however, obvious that nothing more can be expected of a Parliament composed of Imperialists, proud of time honoured British methods and of Socialists, proud of outdoing the Imperialists themselves in the case of Palestine. Another interesting statement by Mr. MacDonald will be noted with no little amusement: The Mandate will be relinquished only when the British Government and the Council of the League are satisfied that security is properly provided. "And the Council of the League"!

Japanese "Victories"

Chinese headquarters report further successes against the Japanese. But their claims are unexcitingly modest. On the other hand, we are thrilled by the Japanese version of the fighting in Eastern and Southern China. Last week a mere Japanese detachment killed 1,000 out of 7,000 Chinese troops in South Western Shantung. In their drive against Canton the Chinese, however, have obliged with less round figures. Their forces numbered 17,000 out of which they suffered only 2,700 dead while only 70 Japanese were killed! These are magnificent achievements! But while they have undoubtedly thrilled us, we must, we fear, confess to a mild sense of disappointment too. Why did not the Japanese cover themselves with that stupendous glory which the Domei Agency brought to Japanese aeroplane on the Russian border?

Question Of Discipline

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose having urged the public throughout the country to observe the 9th July next as an All-India Day to hold meetings and demonstrations protesting against certain resolutions of the A.I.C.C., the Congress President is constrained to warn all concerned that organising protests against the A.I.C.C. decisions will be a breach of Congress discipline. We have shown before that the resolutions objected to are really unobjectionable. But the question is no longer one of the merits of the resolutions. The question now is one of pure discipline. And all those who value discipline in the Congress would agree that discipline must be maintained and the considered decisions of a competent Congress Committee must be respected by all subordinate committees.

Desist, Please

The Congress President rightly points out: "If Committees subordinate to the A.I.C.C. and office-bearers of such Committees or minorities within the Congress begin to defy such resolutions and organise and hold protest meetings against decisions arrived at after full deliberations by the A.I.C.C., there will be an end to all Congress discipline within the Congress and a complete disruption of the organisation." As an ex-President of the Congress and President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, wishing to maintain discipline in his own Committee and others, subordinate to it, Mr. Bose should have set an example in discipline. But he has chosen to appeal to all and sundry to flout the decisions of the A.I.C.C. We fervently hope that Committees and their office-bearers will desist from the activities suggested by Mr. Bose.

A Thought For The Day

"Lord Baldwin.....told us of the horrors of aerial warfare and called upon the young men in this House and outside not to allow it to take place.

"He told us that if we would win the war we must kill more babies and women and kill them more quickly than the enemy could kill ours, and I think all who heard him will agree that that speech stunned us. I happened to go out of the House at the same time as he did, and he said to me, 'Lansbury, I have been wanting to get that speech off for a long time. I am glad I have been able to do it last.'

"Why did he do it? I could not say anything stronger for pacifism than Lord Baldwin said. Well, nothing has changed. What he said then is true to-day, and it will be true to-morrow."

—Mr. George Lansbury in the House of Commons.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Encouragement after censure is the sun after a shower.

* * *

The foolish sayings of a millionaire pass for wise ones.

* * *

He who loves and runs away can figure in a breach of promise suit some day.

* * *

Daniel was the only man we ever heard of who wasn't spoiled by being lionized.

* * *

Large bodies move slowly—also small bodies when called to get up in the morning.

* * *

A criminal cares not who makes the laws of the country so long as they are not enforced.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The democracies are relying on their money and they will eventually exhaust it. Our armament programme does not require money; we are using discipline instead.

—Herr von Ribbentrop.

* * * *

One of the resolutions passed by the Muslim League Working Committee runs thus:—

"The All-India Muslim League expresses its full sympathy with Indian Nationals in South Africa in their struggle against the obnoxious and unjust segregation measures and *extends to them all possible help.*"

The italics are ours. The puzzle, dear reader, is yours as also of the more unfortunate Indian Nationals in South Africa.

* * * *

"....unless Congressmen with experience and boldness openly constitute a group, I am afraid, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose would find himself nowhere".

This is a clarion call addressed by Srijut S. Srinivasa Iyengar to all Congressmen with experience and boldness except—so far—himself.

* * * *

Sjt. Iyengar regretfully wonders "when the country will lift itself above this kind of narrow sectional politics and consolidate itself with any Bloc which worked on real practical Socialist ways".

We cannot venture confidently to interpret the above. But we think Sjt. Iyengar means that the country should consolidate and lift itself up to broad sectional politics.

* * * *

Subhas Babu suggests that "If our leaders of the old school are unprepared to accept our programme and are unwilling to give the country and the masses a clear lead, they must retire and make room for those who want to move forward".

And when they do make the offer "we", of course, refuse to accept it—in order to move forward?

* * * *

Britain And Peru
—Anglo-Indian Headline.

What we are more immediately concerned over is the problem of Britain and China.

* * * *

"The British Mandate (for Palestine) will not be relinquished unless His Majesty's Government and the Council of the League are satisfied that security is properly provided".

—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

Is this, we wonder, a tribute or an insult to the dead?

* * *

Sir Walter Citrine, Britain's Trade Union Leader, would not concede German claims to Colonies because they "exposed undeveloped areas and people to exploitation and oppression and sought to utilise such resources for war."

Whereas under the administration of the British they, of course ——but need one detail the blessings which the Colonies enjoy, etc., etc.?

* * * *

Nazi circles sum up the weekend's "artificial" crisis as a resounding victory for Germany in "a war of nerves".—Berlin report.

If the Powers continue to stand firm, Germany will score a final and conclusive "resounding victory" by giving up aggression altogether.

And, indeed, Germany may even consolidate her victory by surrendering Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, etc.

* * * *

Berlin gave an "impressive welcome" to the Bulgarian Premier on his arrival for a three-day State visit.

The welcome will, we daresay, be so "impressive" as to plunge the Bulgarians into a nine-days' daze.

* * * *

"He's the nicest boy I've had".

"But does he know he's being had?"

Early Completion Of Pact With Soviet

British Cabinet Considers Soviet Reply: Cause Of Fresh Delay

LONDON, July 5.

The evening meeting of the Cabinet lasted two hours.

The main items on to-day's long agenda are believed to have been the Soviet reply, Danzig, and the communications from Tientsin and Tokio with regard to the treatment of British subjects by the Japanese and the efforts that are being made to reach a settlement of the differences.

Most of the first session is said to have been occupied by negotiations with Russia in which, according to the Press Association's Diplomatic Correspondent, the position of ten countries in addition to the three great Powers has been raised

Subjects to qualifications, Russia has accepted the Anglo-French proposals with regard to the Baltic States, Finland, Estonia and Latvia. The position wit h regard to Poland and Turkey has been settled and an agreement has been reached with regard to Rumania and Greece.

But Soviet objection to the inclusion of Holland, Switzerland and Luxemburg within the orbit of the proposed security pact have caused fresh delay and necessitate further negotiation in Moscow.

However so much has already been agreed upon that it is hoped that eventually a pact will be completed.—Reuter.

Definite Answer Wanted In 24 Hours?

PARIS, July 5.

The commentator of "Le Jour Echo De Paris," M. Pietri, discussing the Moscow talks, which was one of the main items of the agenda of the morning and evening meeting of the British Cabinet, says that Mr. William Strang is asking the Kremlin for a definite answer within 24 hours.

M. Pietri also contends that if the talks break down, the Franco-Soviet Pact will have to be denounced.—Reuter.

Rearming Of Non-Aggression Front Members

British Plan To Raise Loan: Smaller Countries' Requests Upheld

LONDON, July 6.

Government proposes to arrange credits immediately up to a hundred million sterling to assist rearmament of members of the Non-Aggression Front, according to political correspondents.

It is stated that Poland, Rumania, Turkey and Greece have all asked for assistance and a favourable decision was taken at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.—Reuter.

OBJECT OF OVERSEAS TRADE GUARANTEES BILL

LONDON July 6

The Text of the Overseas Trade Guarantees Bill shows that it is proposed to increase from ten millions sterling to sixty millions (excluding interest) the amount, which may be guaranteed by the Government for non-commercial credits considered desirable in national interest. Guarantees may be given only to or for the benefit of a person carrying on business in this country.

Most of the sixty millions have already been earmarked in connection with anti-aggression negotiations with various countries. It will be mostly used for purchase of munitions and materials for increasing the defences of the countries concerned.—Reuter.

All guarantees under the Bill will be given on the authority of the Board of Trade. Transactions under the bill are purely of a trade nature and do not cover any loans or proposals for loans which will be dealt by the Treasury not the Board of Trade Reuter.

No Concessions On Claims For Colonies

Determined Opposition To Aggression Will Save Peace, Says T. U. C. Chief

ZURICH, July 6.

Sir Walter Citrine, in his presidential address at the International Federation of Trade Unions' Annual Congress, which opened here to-day, referring to the problems of colonial territory and access to raw materials said that there could be no concessions to Germany's colonial claims which exposed undeveloped areas and people to exploitation and oppression and sought to utilise such resources for war

By proclaiming resolute determination to resist aggression but opening the door wide to negotiation on every just and reasonable claim, peace-seeking nations could save peace.—Reuter.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR COLONIES

Rhodesia Premier's Views

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, interviewed by Reuter in London, said he would strongly object to the Reich returning to Africa, North of Equator. Asked if he agreed to Mr. Pirow's suggestion that Germany should receive compensation for her former colonies, Mr. Huggins replied that compensation in the present state of world would only be spent on armaments. "We had better wait a bit." He regarded that increased economic collaboration with Germany would tend to produce a peaceful atmosphere in the world.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The Parking Problem

Three-quarters of all the privately-owned passenger vehicles in the world are to be found in the United States. In view of such circumstances, it is understandable that America has the world's biggest parking problem. Many devices are now being tried out, and several have met with at least some success.

The parking meter is one of them. The meters stand along the curbs of busy streets, and when the owner leaves his car, he inserts a five-cent piece in a slot and a small flag appears. At the end of an hour this disappears, and the owner must either move on, put in another five-cent piece or run the risk of being arrested for parking too long.

Large stores are now being constructed with several floors devoted to parking the cars of their patrons. There is either a small charge, or no charge if purchases above a certain amount are made. In the Far West shops only one storey high are being built, cars being taken up on a lift and parked on the store's roof.

Perhaps the cleverest device is similar to the Ferris wheel seen in seaside resorts. Endless chains operate over two large wheels, one at the ground level and the other at a height over it. Suspended between these chains are eight or ten platforms, each large enough to hold a motor-car. By rotating the wheels an empty platform is brought to ground level, and a car is driven upon it. The car is moved into place, the large wheels are revolved, and it rises to stay in the air until the owner reclaims it. These parking wheels will take care of about ten cars, yet the ground area they cover is little more than that taken up by a single car.

Fitter's Story Of Death-Dive

Describes Conditions In "Thetis" Before Escape By Davis Apparatus

LONDON, July 6.

The fourth and final account of the death-dive drama was given on the resumption of the enquiry into the "Thetis" disaster by Mr. Frank Shaw, the only civilian survivor. He is a fitter employed by Messrs. Cammel Lairds and said that his work was exclusively concerned fitting engines in submarines. He was aboard the "Thetis" during all her trials and had to stay in the "Thetis" when she dived. There was no question of his leaving. The vacuum test to find that nothing was left open occupied seven minutes or more and he took part in the examination for leaks. Shaw then came back to the control room and while there felt a rush of air coming aft.

"The ship began to take a list and she went down very quickly. I felt a bump and was flung against a water-tight door in number sixty-nine bulkhead. I heard the order given to blow tanks—by whom I cannot say, as there were a number of people standing in front of me in the control room. Then an order was given to close the water-tight doors and I assisted a naval rating in closing the water-tight door in number sixty-nine bulkhead".

Describing the conditions inside the submarine just before he left, Shaw said: "The air was very thick and I had a choking feeling round my throat.

I could speak, but it was with an effort I saw several people sick during the night." He had no difficulty in using the Davis Apparatus and he immediately shot out of the escape chamber and was on the surface in a very few seconds and a boat was immediately on the scene.

Vice-Admiral Tower, Director of Naval Equipment, told the court that the submarine's diving trial was probably the safest dive ever made because it was done in slow time.—Reuter.

40,000 REFUGEES IN ENGLAND

Lords Discuss Problem

LONDON, July 5.

The refugee problem was raised in the House of Lords, Lord Lytton urged that Great Britain should make greater contribution to the solution and he suggested the immediate establishment of an international body of experts to examine schemes of settlement and to try and arrange with the co-operation of various governments for loans to enable the schemes to be carried out.

The Archbishop of Canterbury suggested a fuller absorption of refugees into Great Britain.

Lord Dufferin, replying, announced that the Home Office was considering the possibility of absorbing some of the younger refugees as British citizens if they could not rejoin their parents.

The treasury was considering the possibility of a grant to assist immigration of Spanish refugees from Oran to Mexico.

Lord Dufferin mentioned that there were 40,000 refugees now in Great Britain and he expressed the opinion that any very large increase would provoke an anti-semitic feeling. Therefore he urged the necessity of the greatest caution in advancing in that direction.—Reuter.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST BENGAL C. S. P. MEMBERS

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The Associated Press understands that the Central Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has decided to take certain disciplinary action against Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee and Mr. Deben Sen, prominent members of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party for having made attacks publicly on the Party leadership and for having condemned the Party Executive after the Tripuri session of the All-India Congress Committee.

It is further understood that the members mentioned above are being asked to publicly apologise for their conduct, failing to do which they will be suspended from the membership of the Party.—A. P.

MAYFAIR THEFT CASE ECHO

Son Of Lord Hervey Sentenced

LONDON, July 6.

V. F. C. Hervey, aged 23, son of Lord Herbert Hervey, and nephew of Marquis of Bristol was sentenced to three years penal servitude at the Old Bailey.

He and three other young Mayfair men were found guilty of stealing jewellery worth altogether over £5,000 from the Mayfair flat of a wealthy woman friend in Easter week-end, while she was away in the country and from another Wes-end woman friend at a night club.

The Recorder told Hervey that he realised he was the mainspring of the conspiracies and the crimes were of the meanest description. He added: 'How low stooped you alone know."

The Recorder was equally severe with another accused G. E. A. Hering, who was described as "betraying a friend" one or two women victims. Hering was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment; W. Godwin two years imprisonment and G. Coop to nine months imprisonment respectively.—Reuter.

AIR FORCE RESERVISTS MOBILISATION

LONDON, July 6.

A number of Air Force reservists are being called up in the next three or four months as a test mobilisation exercise, according to an Air Ministry announcement.

The reservists affected would have been called up for annual training this time in the ordinary course. Exercises are being carried out in conjunction with Naval and Air Force exercises and army manoeuvres in July, August and September respectively.-Reuter.

TEN ARABS TO DIE AND FIVE JAILED FOR LIFE

HAIFA, July 6.

Military court sentenced to death ten Arabs for the murder of a railway patrol.

Five others were sentenced to life imprisonment for carrying rifles.—Reuter.

HUNDRED ARYAS ARRESTED

AMRAOTI, July 6.

Pt. Gyanendraji, Dictator of the C. P. and Berar Arya Satyagraha Samiti, with 100 Satyagrahis courted arrest here according to a wire from Mr. Jayakrishna Kurhade, Secretary of the Arya Satyagraha Samity.

The party travelled by a special train from Balharsha to Manikgarh in the Nizam's State, where they were arrested at four o'clock and taken to Kajura on foot three miles from the station.

Prior to his arrest Panditji visited Chanda, where he was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the Town Hall and numerous addresses were presented to him. He addressed another public meeting at Balharsha, "en route", which was presided over by Baba Saheb Deshmukh of Chanda.—United Press.

More Aryas Offer Satyagraha

MANMAD, July 6.

A batch of 26 Arya Satyagrahis courted arrest at Vaizapur near Manmad.

Thirty Satyagrahis, who arrived here from Muzaffarnagar, are offering Satyagraha tomorrow from Vaizapur.United Press.

YOUTHS' CONFERENCE DECISIONS

JUBBULPORE, July 6.

The Youths Conference concluded its session here last night, with Babu Subhas Chandra Bose presiding.

Several resolutions were adopted by the conference, welcoming the formation of the Forward Bloc, criticising the Congress Ministries and the resolutions of the A.I.C.C banning unauthorised Satyagraha by individual Congressmen or organisation, sympathising with peasants and workers' movements and the States' People's struggle and lastly demanding the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners.—United Press.

TOKYO, July 6.

The Privy Council approved of the Government's proposal to establish a legation at Iraq.—Reuter.

China Will Not Surrender

Chiang-kai-Shek's Message To People On Second War Anniversary

CHUNGKING, July 6.

On the eve of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Chinese war, Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek addressed a message to his people reaffirming the determination to continue the struggle against Japan.

He vigorously denounced Wang-chingwei for the reported peace moves.

The Generalissimo addressed another message to the Japanese people appealing to Japan to abandon the policy of aggression.

Chinese victory in 1941 is predicted in a message from General Chenchang, the Chinese Commander on the Yangtse Front.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CLAIM VICTORY

Chinese Said To Have Suffered Heavy Losses

TOKYO, July 6.

The Japanese version of the fighting in Eastern and Southern China says that the Chinese suffered heavy losses. Chinese forces numbering 17,000 in drive to Canton suffered 2,700 dead while only 70 Japanese were killed.

It is claimed last week a Japanese detachment killed thousand out of 7,000 Chinese troops in South-Western Shantung, while Chinese attack on the Japanese garrison at Hwaian, Western Kiangsu on Sunday was repulsed.—Reuter.

PUPPET GOVT. TO CONTROL TRADE

TOKYO, July 6.

Regulations placing all North China's foreign trade under the control of the Japanese supported provisional Government at Peking has been announced by Wangshihching, Minister for Finance at Peking. Regulations stipulate that the exports of all goods to third powers or central and South China must be accompanied by a statement of the New Federal Reserve Bank certifying that the bills of exchange referring to them have been sold to certain designated banks on the basis of fourteen pence to dollar. It is also stipulated that corresponding bills of exchange for imports shall not exceed the amount of export bills.—Reuter.

ANGLO-JAP. TALKS TO OPEN TO-DAY

TOKYO, July 6.

Anglo-Japanese talks are likely to open early next week, according to The Domei Agency.

Representatives of the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin are due here to-morrow and it is expected that they will confer with army leaders who will then decide on their final attitude to the talks.—Reuter.

SOVIET-JAP. CLASHES

MOSCOW, July 6.

A Soviet Communique on the fighting on the Manchukuan border says that as a result of a determined counter-attack, Japanese troops were repulsed. 50 of their tanks are destroyed, eight guns were disabled, and 800 men were killed. Soviet troops suffered a hundred casualties, and 25 tanks and armoured cars were disabled. In the course of air battles, 45 Japanese and nine Soviet 'planes were brought down.—Reuter.

Foreigners Evacuating Foochow

HONGKONG, July 6.

A number of Britishers and Americans are reported to have been evacuated from Foochow yesterday aboard the American steamer "Ashville" and transferred them to a British steamer at sea.

The position in Foochow is described as quiet but tense.

Japanese 'planes are very active.—Reuter.

Baldwin Fund To Be Closed

LONDON, July 6.

It is announced that it has been decided to close the Baldwin Fund for refugees on July 31. The fund has already passed a total of £500,000.—Reuter.

Polish Govt's Plan Of Action

Decision Not To Send Note To Danzig: Slight Improvement In Situation

WARSAW, July 6.

An inspired statement appearing in "KURJERWARSZAWSKI" says that the Government has decided upon a plan of action although this does not mean immediate action will be taken.

NO NOTE TO DANZIG

"The public will not be informed of the Polish plan and moves at present but it should be emphatically pointed out that no note will be sent to Danzig at the moment."

The statement dismisses both the rumours regarding the forthcoming arrival of foreign warships at Gdynia and information published in Poland and abroad regarding the negotiations for a loan in London as untrue. References to the latter subject have been provoked by rumours that the Polish delegation is not satisfied with the progress of the conversations.—Reuter.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN DANZIG SITUATION

Polish Chiefs In Conclave

DANZIG, July 5

The situation has improved for the moment but it can only be described as an armed truce, each side saying in effect, "We are strong, we can wait." Meanwhile, there is no sign of a move towards solution.

Herr Albert Foerster speaks tomorrow. It is not thought likely that the speech will be more constructive in tone than his previous ones

Fresh Polish labour battalions arrived on the Frontier of the Free State in the neighbourhood of Gluckau where they are now engaged in making fortifications.

POLISH DECISION IMMINENT

A telegram from Warsaw says:—An important conference was held in the afternoon between President Moscicki, Marshal Smigly-Rydz, M. Skladkowski and Col. Beck when it is understood measures to be taken regarding the military preparations in Danzig were discussed.

The British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Norton, saw Col Beck and is believed to have been informed of the Polish Government's decision after Col Beck had consulted Count Raczynski.

It is believed that the decision will soon take a concrete and outward form but an official spokesman declined to give an indication of the measures decided upon.

GERMAN INFLUX INTO DANZIG.

A telegram from Berlin says:—Nazi circles sum up the weekend's "Artificial" crisis as a resounding victory for Germany in "A war of nerves."

The "Danziger Vorposten" explains the recent influx of men into Danzig from the Reich as follows:

"The fact that as many as 30,000 Danzigers living in the Reich want to be at home at this moment of struggle for freedom and right is a sign of the solidarity of the Nazi population."

The "Preusseische Zeitung" says, "Railway traffic in the Danzig-Koenigsberg area has reached almost unprecedented proportions, last week-end, a total of 110 trains with 250 additional coaches left the Koenigsberg main station, but the traffic is explained by the holiday season.

DANZIG STATUTE VIOLATED

A message from London says:-

There were a number of questions in the House of Commons to-day on Danzig. Mr. Butler agreed in a reply to Mr. Cocks (Labour) that certain of military preparations reported to be taking place there appeared to consitute breach of Article 5 of the Danzig Statute and reaffirmed that British Government was keeping in close touch with Polish and French Governments regarding all the aspects of Danzig situation.

MOBILISE BRITISH NAVY

Mr. Vyvyan Adams (Conservative) in another question asked if in view of these reported illegal proceedings such as importations of munitions and armed men into the Free City, the Prime Minister would take steps while there was time to impress on German Government the determination of the British people by some physical action such as mobilisation of the fleet.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: Government will not fail to take any steps which may standardize or be desirable to make absolutely clear their attitude which has already been stated with precision in recent speeches by the Ministers."

FRENCH GOVT. NOT BACKED

The Prime Minister was also asked if the British Government were consulted regarding, and had fully associated themselves with, the representations made on Saturday by French Government to Germany.

Mr. Butler, who replied, said, "His Majesty's Government were not previously consulted in this particular matter, though they had been kept fully informed by French Government. The attitude of His Majesty's Government had been made clear in a recent statement and there is no divergence of view between the two Governments."—Reuter.

Conscription For Australia?

Huge Increase In Defence Budget

MELBOURNE, July 6.

The Prime Minister Mr. Robert Menzies, told the Commonwealth Defence Council that Australia's defence expenditure in the coming year would be 32 million sterling compared with 14 millions last year.

It is understood that the Council is considering whether it should substitute universal military training for a permanent mobile force of 7,500 as recommended by the Inspector-General of Forces, Lieut.-Gen Squires.—Reuter

BEWARE OF DICTATORS FORCING YOU TO WAR

British Miners' Call To German-Miners

LONDON: July 6.

A message from the British Mine Workers' Federation to German miners will be sent by a secret underground broadcasting station, according to the decision of a conference at Swansea.

The message says: "The Dictators by a policy of aggression are forcing the nations to war. We urge and plead with you to assist us in the fight against aggression from whatever country it may come. We declare faith in international solidarity. We pledge support to your efforts to win back freedom in your own country."-

LET NOT 1911 BE REPEATED

The message adds: "For years we have stood shoulder to shoulder against exploitation of miners in both countries. Since 1933 German miners were forced to relinquish association with other miners and dictatorship took control. To-day we stand in danger of being forced to a similar position as in 1914."—Reuter.

POLISH DECISION KEPT SECRET

WARSAW, July 6.

Close secrecy is being maintained regarding the decisions on Danzig taken at a conference of the inner Cabinet at the Presidential Castle yesterday.

It was the second meeting in 24 hours.

It is believed that the British Charge d' Affaires has been informed of the decision.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 39 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.), REGISTERED PRIVATE SECRETARIES (F. Inst. P. S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D. COM. I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and advantageously combine either COMPANY SECRETARIAL (F.C.C.S.) or ACCOUNTANCY (R. A., A.A.I.A.) Course though the last two represent crowded professions

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Conspiracy Against Indian Shipping

Britishers' Dual Policy Exposed

Walchand Urges India's Rightful Claim In Indo-Japanese Maritime Trade

BOMBAY: July 6.

"It is the duty of India and her Government to urge the claims of Indian Shipping alone in all her Trade Agreements, unless Indian Shipping becomes an equal partner of those who claim that they constitute 'Empire shipping' and has an effective voice in the policy, which that shipping may pursue in strengthening its position in the common interests of its members."

Thus observes Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay, in the course of a representation on the place of Indian Shipping in the proposed Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla.

Continuing Mr. Walchand says: "The far-reaching and intensive penetration of Japanese shipping in India's overseas trade is a matter of far more serious concern to India, both from the view point of her national, economic interests and her national policy of defence than its intrusion in her coastal waters. The systematic and the persistent manner in which Japan's national policy has enabled Japanese shipping to carry on a continuous and vigorous fight for carrying more and more of the maritime trade between India and Japan and thus make its dominant position in that trade almost irresistible, has overpowered my Committee with great anxiety for the future of Indian shipping in that trade.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

It is true that national shipping does not carry any portion of this maritime trade at present. The continued hostility of British shipping interests, the power which the Japanese merchant has obtained for compelling the Indian shipper to ship his cargo by the vessel which he dictates, the ease with which the Japanese shipowner can carry this cargo, the facilities and financial help which enable the Japanese shipowner to carry this cargo even at uneconomic rates, the determined policy of the Japanese Government to help its own shipping to expand its activities in all waters and the utter inaction of the Government of India to help India's national shipping in the overseas trade of this country, despite their promises and assurances to do so all these years, are factors which are responsible for this lamentable position of national shipping in India's overseas trade. My Committee therefore maintains that the absence of national shipping in the carriage of trade between India and Japan at present is not due to any lack of enterprise initiative or ability on the part of India to do so, and strongly holds that it is mean to argue that India should not or could not carry that trade in the future, because it is not carrying or allowed to carry it at present.

CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

"It is really unfortunate," Mr. Walchand adds, "that those who are anxious to maintain the position of Empire shipping by preventing Japanese shipping from capturing more and more of this Indo-Japanese maritime trade are unfortunately missing no opportunity to crush and wipe out of existence the shipping owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of this country which forms an important maritime unit of that very Empire. Had they followed the far-sighted policy of the Japanese shipping companies to support one another against their common rival and not weakened their colleague in the British Commonwealth by strangling rate war etc. my Committee feels sure that Japanese shipping would not have made such a tremendous progress at our cost in the Indo-Japanese maritime trade.

INDIA'S PLACE.

"The very fact that the Imperial Shipping Committee in its recent Report has made important recommendations to enable British shipping to recapture the ground which it has lost in his trade will convince every impartial observer of the great strategic and valuable place which the Indo-Japanese maritime trade occupies in the Orient. My Committee, therefore, thinks that India is fully justified in urging the claims of national shipping for a substantial share of that trade as an integral part of a Trade Agreement between India and Japan."

NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT.

Continuing Mr. Walchand observes: "Attempts are cleverly made to further the cause of British shipping as distinct from Indian shipping, in connection with the forthcoming trade negotiations. The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association hopes that the Government of India will not succumb to the pressure from the Leadenhall Street, but will stand by the principle which they have announced that India's bargaining power will be utilised for Indian interests. The Association, in this connection, would submit that there can be no partnership between the different units of the British Commonwealth, when British shipping wants to crush national Indian enterprise and to prevent its growth in every possible way. If British shipping interests are really anxious to seek the aid of India in recapturing the position which they have lost in the eastern and the far eastern trades, they must remove the initial distrust which is "the result partly of competition in the past between India-owned and United Kingdom-owned shipping enterprises" and must prove by their conduct that the considered advice embodies in the observation from the Imperial Shipping Committee namely, "the aspirations of India to enter into the field of shipping operations are natural and should be fairly met in a co-operative spirit by the United Kingdom Lines" has touched their heart and that their future policy in regard to Indian national shipping will be shaped in accordance with it. Unless there are definite indications of such a change of heart and a change of policy on the part of British shipping interests, Empire maritime policy will have no meaning for India and Indian shipping interests.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

"My Committee would, therefore, urge upon the Government of India as strongly as possible that whatever the present position of British shipping may be in the Indo-Japanese maritime trade the bargaining power of India should be utilised only in the interests of India and India alone, and that a definite share of the Indo-Japanese maritime trade should be secured as a part of that Agreement, even if it affected the interests of British shipping."—United Press.

DR. COLIJN'S DECISION

AMSTERDAM, July 6.

Dr. Colijn called on Queen Wilhelmina and asked to be relieved of the task of forming a new Government.—Reuter.

CARICATURIST DEAD

LONDON, July 6.

The death has occurred of Louis Wain the famous caricaturist.—Reuter.

A SHORT STORY

BUILDING A MOUSETRAP

By Stanley Cordell

For eight years Mrs. Brooks laboured and scrimped and saved so her son, David, could complete his medical school course. When finally he was graduated two things happened to reward Mrs. Brooks. First, David was graduated at the head of his class, and second, Old Doctor Hawkins, who had brought David into the world, announced that he was going to retire and turn his practice over to the boy.

Mrs. Brooks was so grateful and happy that it hurt. She didn't feel that she deserved all these wonderful things. Then, to climax it all, Doc. Hawkins and Mary, his wife, and Hattie Leaman, David's childhood sweetheart, and a few others got together and bought enough equipment to partially furnish the downstairs front room that Mrs. Brooks had had done over for David's office.

A surprise homecoming party was planned, the big event of the evening being the announcement by Doc. Hawkins and showing David his new office.

David got home a few hours earlier than he was expected. No one was around, so he went looking through the house for his mother. And he came upon the fixed-over office. His eyes widened and a fear tugged at his heart. For suddenly Dave saw it all, and he remembered how much his mother had done for him and how much faith all his friends here in his home town had in him.

Then he thought of the work he had been doing on a certain serum which he hoped would conquer hemophilia. As a result of his progress with the serum he had been asked to come to Chicago and work under Doctor Paul Disdier at Central Hospital. Doctor Disdier was the country's leading medical man, and Dave worshipped him. Dave had accepted with breathless eagerness; was planning to leave to-morrow morning for Chicago.

He tried to tell his mother about his great opportunity, but she was too excited about the party and her surprises to listen. Then Doc. Hawkins and his wife arrived and Hattie Leaman and all the others. Dave tried again to explain, but they wouldn't let him, not until they had "surprised" him with their plans for his future. Dave stood in the center of the floor and looked around at their glowing, proud faces and his jaw set grimly.

He told them, cruelly, brutally, paring not even his mother. . . .

Later in the evening, with a thunderstorm brewing, Doc. Hawkins was called out to Sleepy Valley to attend Mrs. Stoll, whose time had come. Hattie Leaman went looking for Dave and found him alone out on the front porch watching the storm.

"Dave, Dave, why are you doing this to your mother?"

Dave's voice was harsh. "Because I have an opportunity that only one young doctor out of a thousand ever gets. Because I've worked eight years for it. Because a man would be a fool to remain in a little two-by-four town like

Doc.'s car got stuck in the mud.

this. What chance is there here? What is there to work with?"

"People," said Hattie. "People who are just as human and get just as sick as people anywhere else. After all, that's the idea of being a doctor, isn't it? Serving people."

He told her about his work on the serum, of what its perfection would mean to humanity, of all his hopes for the future.

Lightning showed him her face, hurt and wistful.

"Oh, Dave, don't you know that if you build a mouse trap better than your neighbour the world will beat a path to your door? It takes courage to be a country doctor."

A dim figure came hurrying up the walk, bent beneath the rain. It was Fanny Folse, who lived next door, a high school friend of David. Fanny's baby was sick. He had pricked himself with a pin and sh couldn't stop the bleeding. Was Doctor Hawkins here?

Dave and Hattie exchanged glances. Horror was in the latter's eyes. Both knew that hemophilia ran in Fanny's family. And a baby—a baby might bleed to death in a short time!

They telephoned out to the Stoll's and Doc. Hawkins said he'd get back as soon as he could. But the storm grew fierce and Doc.'s old car got stuck in the mud. And here was Fanny Folse's baby slowly bleeding to death and serum in Dave's bag that might stop the bleeding, and Dave, having no licence, no right to use a serum that might kill the child, faced with the alternative of risking his future, going to jail—or letting the child die.

Time passed and Doc. Hawkins didn't come, and Fanny and Hattie and Mrs. Brooks looked at Dave like poor dumb animals and silently waited and hoped.

So at last Young Doctor went to his bag and got out the serum.

The bleeding stopped, but it wasn't until the next morning that Dave was sure his serum would have no ill effects. Haggard, weary he came at last down the stairs, and there was a strange man in the living-room, and Doc. Hawkins was there and Hattie and Dave's mother.

The strange man came forward. "Brooks, sir, my congratulations. Your serum is the greatest thing that has happened to modern medicine in years. It will be an honour to have you work with me at Central. Doctor Hawkins called and told me what had happened. I am Doctor Paul Disdier." He smiled. "There is an old saying, if you build a mouse trap better than your neighbour, the world will beat a path to your door. Brooks, sir, you built that mouse trap."

Dave was stunned. He looked at his mother and Hattie and Doc. Hawkins and a lump came into his throat. "I built it," he whispered. "I did, didn't I?" He squared his shoulders.

"——I appreciate the offer, but I'm staying here. Those folks need me. And, perhaps, I'll build another mouse trap."

Progressive Group

(Continued from Page 6)

been our privilege to hear from the lips of an Indian Prime Minister. More than once he referred to himself as a soldier and as a man of deeds, not words. Even so, one could not help feeling that neither in thought, nor words, nor deeds, did the Prime Minister of the Punjab excel on that occasion. His reference to the Prohibition scheme of the Bombay Government as a "madcap" scheme was unfortunate. One would have expected a Prime Minister of one Indian Province to speak more reverently of the work of the ministers of another province, whatever may be the difference of their opinions. More so when he is speaking in their province.

* * *

Sir Sikander picked upon Federation as the chief subject of his talk, which, as he said himself, was to be on "The present Situation—a deliciously vague subject." But why speak on deliciously vague subjects deliciously vaguely? Add to that the fact that he somewhat incorrectly stated the Princes' attitude to Federation and you begin to wonder why the Prime Minister of the Punjab did not gauge his audience more correctly.

* * * *

From Federation, we moved somewhat irrelevantly to Sir Sikander's scheme for the solution of the Indian problem. I followed it as far it went to dividing India into six or was it seven regions. Then I began to ask myself, that if this was the solution of India why hadn't someone out of all those who went to London for the R.T.C.'s put it to the Conference and why it wasn't adopted. The answer to that made one realise that the solution of India's problem was not so easy as Sir Sikander had visualised it, because soon after lunch a Parsee gentleman came to me to tell me that he had been thinking about these things and had come to the conclusion that the only solution of India's problems. . .

* * * *

Sir Sikander then changed his subject and came to the question of India's participation in a war in which Europe would be involved. He became very patriotic. His early nervousness at approaching the microphone disappeared; he referred again to himself as a soldier, he dug his hands deeper into his pockets, he raised the tone of his voice, he emphasised how sure he was about his point of view and eventually said the sort of thing that Mr. Chamberlain has been saying more hysterically to the old women of England in the Albert Hall and, like Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Sikander was also applauded. He said that should India not participate in the war, and should England (presumably as a result of India's non-participation) be defeated, this country would lay itself open to attack on all its frontiers. "Who would", he saked, "defend us then?" And I felt like saying from my seat close by: "The soldiers of the Punjab, of course—the men of action, not words." In any case did Sir Sikander really believe that the British Army was for the defence of India from external attack or was Sir Sikander trying to fool his audience?

* * *

They tell me Sir Sikander has had some busy days in Bombay and that he was very tired that very same day, specially as there have been so many functions he has to attend. Well, where fatigue is pleaded—we have no other alternative but to overlook the matter. Let us hope when Sir Sikander speaks again to us, he will be fresher and more full of the stuff which produces great speeches.

FRENCH NOBILITIES IN MONARCHIST PLOT

33 Out Of 104 Acquitted

PARIS, July 3.

Thirty-three out of 104 people charged in connection with the famous "Cagoulard" anti-communist plot for restoration of monarchy in December 1937 had their names cleared following a minute investigation by the examining magistrate.

Among those acquitted are several members of French nobility including Duke Joseph Pozzo Di-borgo, Duke Bernouville, Armand Crespin, Rene Pelissier, Joseph D'Arnand, Docteur Jean Faraut, Andre D'Orleans, Robert De La Mottestpierre, M. Berthelot, Madame Berthelot, and Mademoiselle Suzanne Mauler.

Legal proceedings are being taken against the remainder.—Reuter

SENATE'S FAILURE TO PASS NEUTRALITY MEASURES

WASHINGTON, July 5.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned from Hydepark in the morning.

The President began to survey the situation arising from the failure of the Congress to pass the neutrality measures.

Administration circles declare that opinion abroad should not suppose that the article by the ex-President, Mr. Hoover, published to-day accusing President Roosevelt's administration of warlike tendencies represents anything but one man's opinion. They emphasise that other opposition leaders such as Mr. Landon and Mr. Stimson approve of President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

It is believed that the Senate will require about three weeks to dispose of the neutrality question and its Foreign Relations Committee to-day postponed consideration of the administration's proposals until Saturday.—Reuter.

SENATE PASSES MONETARY BILL

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Monetary Bill as passed by the Senate provides the price of domestic silver at 71.11 cents.

The new price of foreign silver will be announced at noon to-day. Well-informed circles believe that it will be about 30 cents.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIP'S CHIEF OFFICER ARRESTED

HANKOW, July 6.

A British subject, C. Winterbottom, Chief Officer of a British merchantship is reported to have been arrested by the Japanese for "insulting behaviour."—Reuter.

LORD COMMISSIONER OF ADMIRALTY

LONDON, July 5.

Vice-Admiral Guy Royle has been appointed Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chiefs of Supplies and Transport from September 15 in succession to Rear-Admiral Geoffrey Arbuthnot, who becomes Commander-in-Chief of America and West Indies station in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Meyrick, dating about November.

Rear Admiral Lionel Wells has been appointed Rear-Admiral, Aircraft Carriers from July 26 in succession to Vice-Admiral Royle, who has also been appointed President Additional for duty inside the Admiralty from August 15.—Reuter.

STOP THESE ATROCITIES

Palestine Arab Committee's Wire To British Premier

CAIRO, (By Mail)

The Palestine Arab Committee, Cairo, sent the following telegram to London, in reply to the Colonial Scretary's denial of atrocities perpetrated by the British army in Palestine:

Public opinion in the East is astonished at the denial of the Secretary in the Commons regarding atrocities perpetrated by the British army in Palestine during the last three and half years. If atrocities are too shameful to admit why not command the army to stop them? Mr. MacDonald should realize people do not respect verbal proofless denials while contrary is amply confirmed. Atrocities are actually going on unrelented. Thousands have been victimized and villages and cities ruined. Palestine Arab committee of Cairo challenges Mr. MacDonald and asks for appointment of a committee to enquire into the atrocities. To gain time and avoid putting off face-saving we suggest the Committee be chosen from Foreign Consuls in Palestine and the delegates from Arab countries who participated in the London Conference.

"If Mr. MacDonald's denial is true let him accept the formation of the suggested committee. But hollow unconfirmed denial in the Commons against what hundreds and thousands actually saw and experienced and which can be verified by registered photographs does not command respect. If Palestine British Authorities agree to issue passports we are prepared to send to London some of the living victims for Mr. MacDonald and Londoners to see Commoners to hear the victims describe the details of atrocities, torture and terrorism that the troops inflicted upon them.

Palestine Arab Committee asks beforehand that Jewish War Minister Hore-Belisha to the British army immediately to stop atrocities which are still going on.

IS FRANCO'S GOVT. STABLE?

LONDON, July 5.

Mr. Butler replied in the affirmative to a question whether he was satisfied that the Spanish Government were sufficiently stable to justify the initiation of trade talks. Asked whether he would see that any economic advantages obtained by Spain will not be used to the disadvantage of this country Mr. Butler replied amid opposition laughter: "We always look after our own interests."

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare emphasised that the possibility of accelerating the progress of all classes of naval construction was constantly being considered. Ships were beig built as rapidly as was permitted by the labour and plant available and by the necessity of co-ordinating progress of ships with supply of components.—Reuter.

FOOD SUPPLY FOR EVACUATED

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Morrison in a statement circulated on the plans for food supply in reception areas in the event of evacuation said that emergency supplies consisting of canned meat, canned milk biscuits and chocolate were held by the Food Defence Plans Department available for persons included in the official evacuation scheme and sufficient for their maintenance in their new areas for 48 hours. Persons to whom these supplies are issued would be asked not to make purchases in local shops other than minor purchases during those 48 hours.—Reuter.

"BRITAIN WON'T FULFIL HER OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS POLAND"

Berlin Journal Poohpoohs British Threat Of War

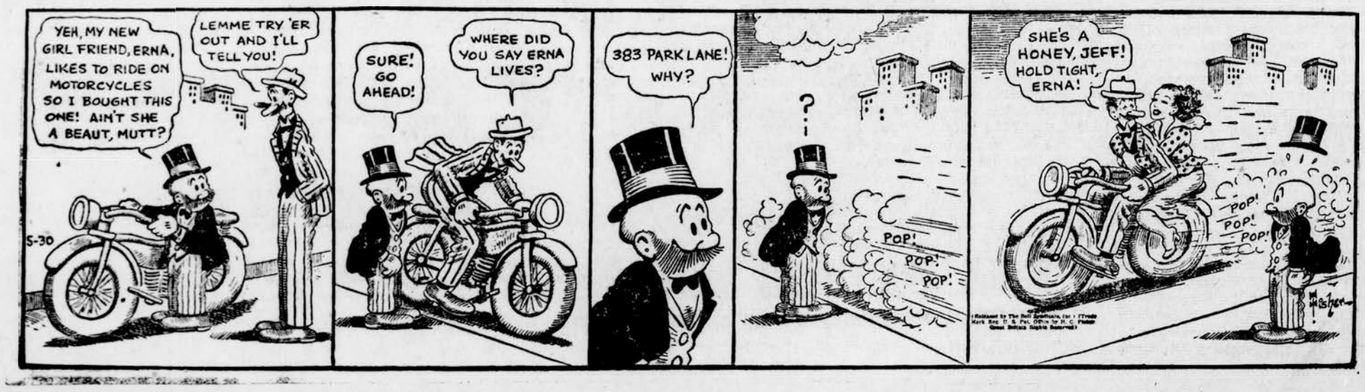
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of June 25 reviewing the possibilities of war breaking out this summer finds that the German-Italian strategical position is strong and that of Great Britain and France weak. There can be no British or French military action in Eastern Europe at all now that Czecho-Slovakia has been annexed and Germany has completed the western wall, says the journal, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Referring, without actually mentioning it, to the encirclement of France by Italy, Spain, and Germany, the paper declares that the French would have to fight on more one frontier in a future war and in addition would have to count upon a further one in Northern Africa. The French and British Fleets the paper adds would have to deal with a number of tasks they did not have in the last war.

In view of this general position the "Frankfurter Zeitung" appears to be of the view that Britain would like to content herself with mere blockade action in the event of war, provided that she could find other nations to fight in Eastern Europe. In this way, the paper seems to suggest, Britain, in the German view, desires to fulfil the obligations which she has has incurred towards Poland, and therefore declares that if Britain comes into conflict with Germany there could and would be no half-measures.

The purpose of the article, which otherwise argues the advantages of avoiding a conflict, appears to be to emphasise the view frequently expressed here that Britain will, in the case of a "showdown" over Danzig and the Corridor, fail to fulfil her obligations towards Poland, which would be left in a position similar to that of Czecho-Slovakia last year.

MUTT AND JEFF—Before Introducing Your Girl, Remember a Free Iron Horse Rides Easy By BUD FISHER


YEH, MY NEW GIRL FRIEND, ERNA, LIKES TO RIDE ON MOTORCYCLES SO I BOUGHT THIS ONE! AIN'T SHE A BEAUT, MUTT?
LEMME TRY 'ER OUT AND I'LL TELL YOU!
S-30
SURE! GO AHEAD!
WHERE DID YOU SAY ERNA LIVES?
383 PARK LANE! WHY?
?
POP! POP! POP!
SHE'S A HONEY, JEFF! HOLD TIGHT, ERNA!
POP! POP! POP!

ARCHAEOLOGY'S ROLE IN INDIA

Study Of Growth Of Civilization: Need For Excavation Policy

Archaeology could and should play a far more important part than it does in the life of the Indian people. Especially for an Indian at the present time is it important that he should learn how the India which he knows has come into being, understand what is in the light of what has been, and in the clashes of race and creed, should stress not the accidents of strife but the power of the Indian spirit to assimilate what was good even in an enemy culture without sacrificing its own individuality. Here archaeology can help and the Archaeological Survey as the official organ of archaeology has a duty to perform.

This observation is made by Sir Leonard Woolley in his Report on the work of the Archaeological Survey of India, just published. The Department, says Sir Leonard, ought to arrange for the publication, at a low price, of small well-illustrated books which will bring the ordinary reader up to date regarding the discoveries and the problems of Indian archaeology.

The second channel through which the Archaeological Survey can fulfil its educational functions, is the museums. The need is, therefore, emphasised of closer association of the Department with museums maintained by Provincial Governments, municipalities and learned societies. Closer collaboration with the universities and colleges of India is also advocated.

CENTRAL MUSEUM FOR DELHI.

The policy of local Museums on excavated sites has, in the opinion of Sir Leonard, proved a failure. The first function of a Museum is to house and preserve antiquities; the second to further by means of its collections the advance of science either through studies carried out by the Museum staff or by giving facilities for study to other scholars; and thirdly to be an educational centre for the instruction of the general public.

The Museums at Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Malanda and Nagarjunakonda fail to fulfil the main functions of a Museum and should be closed down, says Sir Leonard. The unique collections at present housed there should be transferred to Museums which are accessible to be public.

In the existing Central Asian Museum at Delhi there are collections which have little connection with the main currents of Indian culture and even these are inadequately housed. A plea is, therefore, made for a Central Museum at Delhi, which should be a national Museum capable of exhibiting worthily the magnificent material available.

PRE-REQUISITES FOR EXCAVATION.

In selecting a site for excavation the conditions which should be satisfied are that the site should have been inhabited over a long period, so that stratified conditions are probable affording evidence for a chronological sequence, that some of the strata should belong to some known historic periods, that the site should have been in the past of such importance that articles representative of the culture of the period are likely to be found, and that the site should be one lending itself to excavation.

The merits of various well known sites in North India are considered, and the conclusion is reached that Ramnagar, in the Bareilly district of the United Provinces, is the most likely to reward systematic and scientific excavation. In South India, the problem is more difficult, as no single site is likely to produce a continuous type sequence, but the view is expressed that several sites might contribute towards the establishment of such a sequence for South Indian Archaeology, and that the start should be made with a late site, so that work may advance from the known to the unknown.

HOW FOREIGN EXPEDITIONS CAN HELP.

India needs for the education of its own people a vast amount of archaeological material which it cannot afford to excavate itself and greater encouragement should be given to excavation by foreign scientific expeditions. So far there has been little response from outside expeditions, and the view is put forward that, while Indian interests must be safeguarded, expeditions by foreign Museums must be assured of liberal treatment by means of a statutory provision guaranteeing a half share in all antiquities discovered. In the near East, particularly in Syria similar liberal treatment has succeeded in attracting foreign expeditions and has enabled those countries to build up Museums worthy to rank with the great Museums of the world. Only by a similar policy can India reap the full advantage of its artistic inheritance.

EXCAVATION FUND NEEDED.

The effect of the financial retrenchment since 1931, which the Department suffered in common with the other departments of the Government of India, has been particularly serious. Excavation work had to be drastically curtailed, and reduction in staff has inevitably resulted in loss of efficiency. If excavation is to be carried out efficiently, the Director-General must be able to plan ahead and must also be sure that funds would be available to complete a particular programme. The minimum requirements for excavation are estimated at Rs 50,000 a year, and this, it is suggested, should be provided by a non-lapsing grant secured, preferably, by means of a trust fund.

There has been serious depletion since 1931 in the cadre of officers, and the loss has not been made good by the recruitment and training of an adequate number of junior officers. Strengthening of the headquarters' staff is, therefore, recommended by appointment of two Field Directors —one of whom will be either the Director-General or the Deputy Director—one Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology, two archaeological assistants two student apprentices, two Proto-historians, one Assistant Archaeological Chemist, one Assistant for Islamic Epigraphy and one Physical Anthropologist.

The increase in staff will make possible differentiation of function and abandonment of the present practice, which demands of the same officer expert knowledge in excavation, Museum work, conservation and general administration. The cost estimated for the proposed reorganisation is Rs. 13,35,000 or Rs. 67,000 more than the cost in 1936-37, inclusive of certain economies.

About one half of the total income of the Department is spent on the conservation of historic monuments.

Two travelling scholarships a year should be provided to enable members of the staff and senior student apprentices to obtain first-hand knowledge of foreign methods and ideas. Finally to provide the necessary training and tuition of the existing staff in excavation and Museum work the appointment of an Adviser in Archaeology for a period of five years is advocated as an essential measure. As a person with the necessary experience is not likely to be forthcoming in India it would be necessary to make the recruitment abroad. Within a period of five years, the whole staff could then be so trained by precept and example as to make it capable of doing its work on its own initiative.

Concluding Sir Leonard observes that, given reforms on lines suggested, India would have in a short time a first-class archaeological service which will amply repay its cost. The material for such a service is ready to hand and it only requires to be trained and organised to be of the utmost value both to international science and to the cause of popular education in this country.

HOME DETENTION AT NIGHT

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

It is stated that Mr. Avanikant Chakravarti, Secretary of the Bahadurganj Congress Committee, who was asked by the Allahabad Police, on the basis of a summons issued in his name under the Explosive Substances Act, to report himself at Kotwali, was "asked to behave beyond suspicion and be present in his house during night" when the police might call on him.—United Press.

Indian Renaissance Association

POONA, July 5.

The Indian Renaissance Association, a newly formed body for the purpose of "quickening the regeneration of the Indian people as a free, prosperous and progressive modern nation," was "At Home" to Mr. and Mrs. M. N Roy this evening at Gokhale Hall. In prosecution of its objects the association will publish periodicals and books on philosophy, history, economics, politics and other branches of social science in Indian and English languages—A.P.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Inaugural Meeting Of Board At Poona

POONA, July 5.

It is understood that the Rural Development Board, which was constituted by the Bombay Government a fortnight ago, will hold its first meeting in Poona on July 29 and 30. The Hon. Mr. A. D. Latthe, Minister for Finance and Rural Development, will preside over the Board's meeting.

TASK BEFORE BOARD.

It is understood that draft schemes to attack the various aspects of the rural development problem, such as agriculture and livestock, cottage industries, co-operation as well as training and propaganda for Rural Development work, will be placed before the Board and discussed.

It is stated that the Board will mainly concentrate on the economic aspect of Rural Development as this calls for immediate attention and once that is attacked satisfactorily, other aspects of the problem, such as education, sanitation, literacy, etc., would be facilitated.

FOUR COMMITTEES.

The spadework for the Rural Development Board's activities is being done by four committees appointed by Government dealing with (1) agriculture and livestock, (2) cottage industries, (3) training and propaganda, and (4) backward areas respectively.—A.P.

Trespass Charge Against Sunnis

LUCKNOW, July 5.

Two Shia women of Lucknow, Bitto Begum and Sanwalya, have lodged a complaint in the Court of Rai Bahadur Jyoti Prasad, City Magistrate under Sec. 147, 452 and 323 I.P.C. (rioting, house-trespass and voluntarily causing hurt) against Seven Sunni residents of Lucknow.

The complainants state that accused entered their houses, started reciting "Madhe Sahaba" loudly and later threw brick-bats at their houses, and assaulted them (Shia women) with lathis.—United Press.

SEC. 144 FOR EX-MINISTER

Ban On Entering Bhadreshwar Mill Area

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Notices under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. have also been served on Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, ex-Minister of Bengal, and Dr. Charu Chunder Bannerjee, prohibiting their entry into the mill area in Bhadreswar (Hooghly) or taking part in any meetings, public or private, in that area for a period of two months.—A. P.

N. P. Gandhi For Planning Sub-Committee

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Prof. N. P. Gandhi of the Benares Hindu University, who just returned from England and America where he had gone on a two-year study leave, has been appointed as a member of the Mining and Metallurgy Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee.—United Press.

Watch Over Public Revenues

New Rules For Audit Economy In Stores

SIMLA, July 6.

To ensure economy and effective collection of revenue, new regulations for the audit of Government stores and stock and departmental receipts have just been framed by the Government of India.

Stores, in many instances, represent a locking up of capital which is not justifiable unless essential. In order to effect economy, Audit has been instructed to see that the balance in hand does not exceed the maximum limit prescribed by competent authority and is not in excess of requirements for a reasonable period.

The accounting for and maintenance of unserviceable stores in custody of a Department involve waste of labour and space. The retention of surplus stores may result in loss to Government through deterioration. Audit has, therefore, been instructed to see that measures are taken to survey, segregate and consider the disposal of surplus and obsolete stores.

Audit will also see that a certificate of verification of stores is recorded periodically by a responsible authority, that the system of verification adopted by the Executive is adequate and proper, that discrepancies found on stock-taking are properly investigated and adjusted and that, wherever possible, the staff responsible for the verification is independent of the staff which is responsible for the physical custody of the stock or for keeping accounts of it.

In conducting the audit of departmental receipts the chief aim will be to ascertain that adequate regulations and procedure have been framed to secure an effective check on the assessment, collection and allocation of revenue and to ensure by detailed check that such regulations and procedure are being observed.

LIFE OF CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Viceroy To Decide Issue Of Extension

SIMLA, July 6.

The question whether the Central Assembly will be dissolved and fresh elections ordered or another year's further lease of life given appears to be engaging serious consideration of the Governor-General. It is felt here that an announcement of the decision could not further be delayed.

Since it is expected that the replies of the Rulers of Indian States on the revised Draft Instrument of Accession would be in the hands of the Crown Representative by July 27 next. His Excellency would be in a position to judge the approximate date when the Federal Constitution could be reasonably expected to be inaugurated or further delayed.

It is, therefore, believed that an announcement with regard to the life of the Central Assembly would not be delayed beyond the end of July.—United Press.

U. P. Tenancy Bill For Select Committee?

LUCKNOW, July 6.

Negotiations between the Zemindars and Government on the Tenancy Bill finally broke down tonight.

When the Legislative Council meets to-morrow morning Opposition will move for its reference to a Select Committee.—A. P.

VITHALGARH SETTLEMENT

Compromise Between Durbar And Subjects

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 6

At last an amicable settlement has been reached between the subject and the Durbar of Vithalgarh at Wardhawan Camp, where the Durbar has invited some workers for compromise. The Durbar has agreed in the terms of the settlement to refund all fines and property of subjects who have left Vithalgarh and has promised to withdraw criminal and revenue cases against Hajabhai and Shivlal Kalidas. Implementing the reliefs given by the Durbar is also one of the conditions of settlement.

Trouble At Farrukhabad Averted

(From Our Correspondent.)

FATEGARH, July 4.

A tense situation arose with the decision of the Ahrars of Farrukhabad to take out a procession reciting Madh-e-Sahiba through the public streets in connection with the Madh-e-Sahiba Day. Mr. Abdul Majid Khan S. D. M. Farrukhabad and Th. Jang Bahadur Singh Deputy Superintendent of Police apprehending danger at once rushed to the spot.

Immediately the S.D.M. promulgated an order under Section 144 banning all processions for which previous permission had not been obtained for a period of one month within one mile of the Farrukhabad Municipal Limits.

Later in the evening the crowd assumed gigantic proportions and a riot might have occurred but for the tactful handling of the grave situation by the S.D.M.

COPIES OF BOOK SEIZED.

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

The police searched this morning the house of Mr. Manmathanath Gupta, ex-Kakori prisoner, and seized copies of his book entitled "Uttarbharme Sashastna Krautike Chestakar Romanchkari Itihas."—United Press.

Our Readers' Views

Mr. Bapat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some months back it was reported that Mr. Pandurang Mahadev Bapat or Senapati Bapat, as he is generally known, would drown himself in the Sangam of the Mula-Mutha rivers of Poona. The day on which our Senapati will be no more, out of his own accord, is 23rd day of this month. Those that are in the know of Mr. Bapat's mind will not hesitate to say that there is always some agreement between Mr. Bapat's words and actions. Some are of opinion that Mr. Bapat is in the habit of riding on the rapid wings of impulse. They say the work done by Mr. Bapat does not stand well in the public estimation.

I do not wish to enter this question of difference of opinion. All that I want to say is that Mr. Bapat throughout his life has been far away from the travail of selfishness. He has served his country according to his firm conviction. No doubt, on some occasions his principles seemed cynical to the public eye, yet, in spite of all these opinions he did not budge an inch from his personal conviction.

On the 23rd July, which is fast approaching, this brave soldier of Truth will be no more. But, alas! this does not matter much to the people of India in general and Maharashtra in particular. At least it seems to be so. Otherwise by this time a great sensation would have been in the air.

When will Maharashtra rise to the occasion and do something to save the life of that unshowy soldier of our motherland.—Yours etc.,

B.S.R.

Mr. Marklew's Letter

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am writing to you in order to correct the impression that may well have been given to your readers by the republication in your columns of a letter by Mr. Marklew which appeared in a recent issue of the "Statesman." Mr. Marklew's letter has been published widely in the press of Bombay, some sections of which have added their own comments. Mr. Marklew's letter was intended as a criticism of the statement made by the Chairman of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association which related to the question of Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans vis-a-vis the European Association. Mr. Marklew was under a complete misapprehension when he wrote his letter, and I hope that the facts which are set out below will satisfy members of the Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Domiciled European communities who read Mr. Marklew's letter.

The definition of "European" in the Government of India Act is based entirely on the question of domicile. A European is a person whose father or any other of whose progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent and who is not a native of India. The definition of an Anglo-Indian is the same as that of a European, except that he is a native of India. A 'native of India' includes any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India or Burma, of parents habitually resident in India or Burma and not established there for temporary purposes only. It is clear from these definitions that any Anglo-Indian is a European for the purposes of the Act if he claims that he intends after a period of residence in India to leave India and reside for example in the United Kingdom. An Anglo-Indian who makes such a statement ceases to be a native of India, and, therefore, relinquishes certain advantages that he gets under the Act of which perhaps the most important is that concerning employment. Conversely any European who makes a statement to the effect that he desires to make India his domicile loses the advantages that are given to Europeans under the Act. In the Government of India Act there are certain seats reserved for Anglo-Indians, and it is, therefore, natural and reasonable that the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, which is a registered Association of long standing should desire to retain on its special electoral rolls an adequate number of voters. The arrangement between the Associations, therefore, is that while the European Association neither can nor will refuse membership to anyone who has a claim to be a European, and who is elected by the Committee of the Branch to which he applies, yet they will not go out of their way to encourage the Anglo-Indian or Domiciled European who would otherwise join the A. I. and D. E. Association and be included in the Anglo-Indian electoral rolls, to join the European Association and be included in the European electoral rolls. This seems clearly to be in the best interests of both the Communities, and manifestly contains no slight or insult to either community.—Yours, etc.

W. HAMMOND,
Chairman,
Bombay Branch, European Association.

Bombay July, 5.

Educational Publication And Govt. Attitude

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The Bombay Government is contemplating a new policy regarding the publications of books and other educational requirements. Last week it appointed an advisory committee for the purpose; and for consideration by this committee the Government has laid down six broad points. All the six points affect us greatly; but among them the fourth is of vital importance to us (educational publishers).

It is:—

(IV) "To consider and advise Government on the point whether an embargo should be put in future on text-books published by non-Government agency which are used in private schools, although they may be in the present approved lists published by the Director of Public Instruction".

Obviously this affects the future of Indian publishers greatly. For it means that with one stroke of the pen the committee may turn books—that the authors took months to write—the publishers spent thousands of rupees to publish—the Editing Department took months to examine and sanction —and the book-sellers spent money to purchase and stock—into waste paper.

If the committee should say "Yes" to the question whether an embargo should be put on non-Government publications,—what will be then the state of those who have invested lakhs of rupees in the publication business? The problem needs thorough consideration by all Indian publishers meeting together. An association of Indian publishers, which I now invite fellow-publishers to meet together and form, is necessary to meet our common difficulties, to put forth our common needs, etc. All other industries have their associations, and, therefore, are recognised by the Government, the Municipalities, etc., and Indian publishers continue as stray adventurers. I think this present crisis is an opportune time for the forming of an association.

The Government has requested the committee to submit their report as early as possible. It is essential that we meet together without any loss of time, discuss our views, and place our resolutions before the Government and the committee. We could ask for the inclusion of at least two members representing publishers on the committee to protect our interests. The committee is empowered to co-opt members if they think necessary; so the door is not closed yet; but it may soon be.

This Government policy will affect all divisions of our presidency alike—the Gujarat—the Maharashtra—the Karnatak. If the publishers of all these visions join, it will be an ideal association; it may take time for the publishers of the whole presidency to meet and discuss. As the time at our disposal is very short, I think the Bombay and Poona publishers may call a preliminary meeting either at Poona or Bombay; in this meeting we could discuss our views and invite the Gujarat and Karnatak publishers to join us; I request the co-operation of you all. I am eager to know the views of all fellow publishers on this point—all know the importance of it.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. KHANOLKAR.
Swastik Publishing House,
Bombay 4.

Grave Discontent In Khalsa College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is amazing to find that the services of two professors of the Khalsa College have been suddenly dispensed with from the first of this month. The names of both those professors appeared in the prospectus issued by the College, a fact which must have presumably weighed with many of those who joined the College this term. I know at least a few students who have paid their fees for the first quarter and thus consider themselves trapped.

It is not fair play. The authorities owed it to the public not to show on the prospectus the names of those who were really not to figure as teachers for this year. In fact the Principal did not mention even in his inaugural address that he was dispensing with the services of two senior professors "within ten days of the opening of the new classes."

This is not keeping faith either with the students or the public, let alone the professors who find themselves suddenly stranded. Last year, too, the same game was played when Dr. H. S. Sodhi was sacked in a similar fashion.

Such tactics are unworthy of the authorities of an educational institution and they will surely react like a boomerang on the Khalsa College. There are already certain rumours about the financial stability of the College and the present grave discontent among its students makes its future highly dubious.

It is not yet too late for the authorities to retrace their steps and thus allay the discontent.—Yours, etc.

"CONCERNED."

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Prohibition And Unemployment

TULSIDAS GULABDAS urges upon Government to make due provisions for the employment of those who will be thrown out of work owing to the inauguration of Prohibition next month.

Satta-Khel

K. R. K. MOORTHI appeals to the Government to take all necessary steps to suppress Satta-Khel.

Need For Safety Apparatus And Rescue Service

Tapti Tragedy Committee's Proposals To Prevent Recurrence Of Accidents

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The Bombay Government has published the report of the Committee appointed in September last with Diwan Bahadur Chunilal M. Gandhi, as Chairman, to inquire into the boating tragedy which took place on the Tapti at Surat on August 12. The Committee were asked to inquire into the cause of the accident, the reasons for the failure to save the lives of more of the passengers and to suggest measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents in future.

The report describes the facts of the tragedy both as revealed by the criminal case tried before the City Magistrate, Surat, and by other evidence collected by the Committee). They say:—

"We are more concerned with the future prevention of such accidents than on sitting in judgment and fixing responsibility on somebody for an occurrence entirely unforeseen and now beyond recall," observe the Committee. "Still we feel ourselves called upon to observe that notwithstanding the extenuating circumstances it was nevertheless the duty of the police to control at any rate that factor of danger to boating which was capable of such control, namely, overcrowding. In future the District Police must assume the responsibility on such occasions which the law clearly lays down on them."

Discussing the problem of preventing recurrence of such accidents, the Committee point out that this particular accident was due to over-loading and occurred within Port limits of Surat.

COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

The Committee, therefore, propose measures on the following lines:

In the upper reaches of the river beyond Port limits or in tanks or other inland waters, all boats plying on hire should hold a license from the Collector of the district, in all cases where they want to carry ten or more than ten passengers, all or any of whom may have been taken on hire The license should be renewable annually. If in practice this creates administrative difficulties or hardships for owners of boats the life of a license may b extended to two or three years. The Collector should give a license and renew it after satisfying himself that the boat is seaworthy.

For the passenger traffic on special occasions such as fairs and melas and abnor floods. The District Magistrate should have power to issue special regulations for the control of all boats whatsoever carrying passengers on hire, at specified places and during a specified period. The power should also be given to responsible Police officers or Magistrates to stop all passenger traffic altogether should the conditions of wind and water be so dangerous as to require such total stoppage. The authority to board such vessels and satisfy themselves as to the observance of all conditions lawfully applicable should be given to Police officers if they do not possess it already.

LICENSE IN BOATS.

Within Port limits it should be necessary for all boats carrying passengers for hire to hold a license from the Customs Department. The conditions of the license should be similar to those applicable to boats beyond Port limits and the same powers and duties should be invested and imposed on the local Customs officer in charge of the Port. These conditions will, of course, apply during melas and festivities within Port limits. On such occasions for the regulation and control of passenger traffic in boats the Customs officials should co-operate and assist the District Police who have of course general duties in regard to all situations involving danger to the public. The Committee also recommend to Government the possibility of empowering Customs authorities within Port limits and the Police elsewhere to commander resources of rescue in the event of accident to boat traffic.

SAFETY APPARATUS.

Apart from all this the Committee consider that the authorities ought to maintain in readiness the apparatus for relief and rescue wherever the possibility of such dangers is reasonably apprehended. The Police can arrange for rescue-boats to be kept ready in cases of fairs and melas where public resort to pleasure-boating is on a large scale. It may not be inadvisable for them in districts where such traffic, normally or on special occasions, may be serious, to try and develop a rescue service of some sort. If say about 25 men of the District Police are trained in rescue work and kept upto the mark by the grant of some monetary incentive such as a small monthly allowance, and efforts are made to distribute them over the district roughly in proportion to the needs of the different regions and if they are appointed to remain in readiness on such special occasions as fairs and melas, it should greatly enhance the value of the police to the public.

LOCAL RESCUE SERVICE.

Within Port limits where the problem of passenger-traffic is serious the Customs authorities can provide, with greater facility than police, rescue-boats and rescue parties. Motor launches, or rowing-boats with or without motors may be maintained at places where such traffic is regular and considerable and borrowed where it is considerable but spasmodic. The Customs equally with the police can also develop a rescue service. Life-buoys, life-belts and other rescue apparatus should also be kept in readiness.

Over and above this, or if possible in co-operation with the Customs Department of Surat Port and the District Police the Surat Borough Municipality can try and develop a local rescue service. If an independent rescue service is considered unnecessary the Municipality can at any rate offer to share in the financing of such a scheme.

A full text of the Report will be found in the Bombay Government Gazette of July 6.

Hunger-Strike Threat

Bengal Politicals Demand Unconditional Release

CALCUTTA, July 6.

"Definite information has been received that political prisoners in Dum Dum and Alipore Jails are determined on hunger-striking from 7th instant demanding unconditional release. Wire instructions."

This telegram was sent to-day to Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose by Mrs. Bimal Pratibha Devi, on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Political Prisoners' Release Sub-Committee.

Jail authorities, however, state that there is no indication of a hunger-strike being undertaken by political prisoners to-morrow. —A. P.

Madras Makes Andamans Optional

MADRAS, July 6.

Henceforward all prisoners sentenced to transportation for life would be offered the option of going to Andamans or remaining in Indian jails. This decision has been taken by the Madras Government in their policy as regards sending prisoners to Andamans. —United Press.

VIRAWALA'S MISSION AT BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 6

Fresh hearing of the case began to-day at 11-30 a.m. in the Court of Magistrate Unwala. Evidence of twenty prosecution witnesses was taken. Nearly 35 accused were identified by eye-witnesses as mischief-mongers. Proceedings lasted upto 5-30 p.m. The case has been adjourned to Saturday.

Rapkot Dewan Virawala has come to see Diwan Pattani. The visit seems to be for the purpose of consultation with regard to giving of reforms in Rajkot Mr. Mohanbhai Gadhadawalla is also here on same mission. It is a move, it is understood, to give uniform reforms in the whole of Kathiawar

Last night 65 cents of rain were recorded. Sky remained clouded for the whole day to-day.

Five Jailed For Rioting

LAHORE, July 6.

An echo of the Sikh-Muslim riot over the question of giving 'Azan' (call for prayers) in Rajaganj village in Lahore District was heard to-day in the District Court when orders were pronounced convicting all the five Sikh accused on charges of rioting and causing grievous hurt and sentencing them from six months to two years.—United Press.

MOHANI TO JOIN RADICALS

Solution For Party Problem In India

KARACHI, July 6.

Maulana Hazrat Mohani returned to India to-day by sea after two months sojourn in England. He was received at the harbour by members of the National Guard headed by Sir Yusuf Abdulla Haroon.

Interviewed by the "United Press", Mr. Mohani said that he felt the future of India was dark and dismal unless the present practice of forming political parties on religious basis was abandoned. He advocated three political parties for India purely on economic basis, namely Maldar (Capitalist) Party, Namdar (Middle Class) Party and Kamdar (Peasants and Labourers) Party. He said that members of these parties could join the Congress and the Muslim League also with a view to influencing them so that they would veer round their views. He said he belonged to the Kamdar Party, the like of which, he said, had been formed by Mr. M. N. Roy under the name of Radical Party. He proposed to meet Mr. Roy to consolidate that party.

INDIAN ACT TO BLAME.

Attributing the consolidation of communal political parties to the Government of India Act Mr. Mohani said that the Act would always keep the majority community in majority and the minority community in minority. There was no hope for the Muslims to ever secure majority in provincial assemblies or at the centre. The only solution was to form Kamdar or Radical Party with Hindus and Muslims of identical interests and capture power. This was the only alternative to nullify the India Act and take big strides towards complete independence.

MENACE OF FEDERATION.

Federation, he said, was less in sight than before. If it came it would establish permanent domination of British Imperialism in India.

In England he met Lord Zetland and other politicians and drew their attention to the flaws in the Act and the Federal Scheme. He said he conveyed to the British politicians his hostility to the scheme, unless it was amended.

ENGLAND NOT READY.

According to him War was not coming yet as England was not ready for it. He noticed on his way back that Italian and other foreign ports were bustling with activity. But there was a lull in English ports.

Regarding Palestine, Mr. Mohani said that the British Government was moving in the matter and it was likely that the Arab demands would be conceded.

He expects to re-visit England after two months. He is leaving to-night for Cawnpore and will shortly meet Mr. Jinnah in Bombay. After a month's stay in India he proceeds to Afghanistan, Moscow and then England.—United Press.

No. 117

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Corporation's Duty Towards Jobless

Question Of Unemployment Is For Govt. To Tackle

Only two items of the May Agenda of the Municipal Corporation took nearly two hours on Thursday. Both the items were moved by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and were agreed to in different forms.

In the first proposition Mr. Jamnadas Mehta drew attention of the House to the encroachment caused at the Malabar Hill Gardens by the so-called improvements made by the Hydraulic Engineer. This was sent to the Works Committee for report, while the other, which referred to the Unemployment Insurance Scheme, His Worship the Mayor, was requested to approach the Government to ascertain what progress the scheme had made which the Government intended to introduce on the same question.

The House threw out the proposition of Mr. Naushir Bharucha regarding water supply in case of air raids on the City.

MALABAR HILL GARDEN IN NEW FORM

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved: That the Corporation express their satisfaction at the re-opening of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens to the public but regret that a substantial part of the old Gardens is closed to the public and is being utilised for the private use of the Hydraulic Engineer. The Corporation request the Commissioner that the part of the Gardens so encroached upon should be restored to the public immediately.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said for nearly one year the Malabar Hill Garden was closed to the public and when it was opened to the public, it was found that a very substantial portion of the garden was encroached upon by the Hydraulic Engineer. It ceased to be what it was before and now it was open to the din of noise and dust. The footpath is so narrow that hardly two persons could walk together and there was likelihood of some mild accidents and collisions. Then a Rock Garden was made regarding which gardeners of thirty years standing have opined that the Hydraulic Engineer was an ignoramus regarding gardening.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had raised much ado about nothing. After the garden was reconditioned, new boundaries were adjusted and the Hydraulic Engineer had changed the alignment. Actually there was no encroachment at all but some portion was added. He himself had walked on the new footpath and did not think that any collision or accident would occur.

Mr. D. D. Carcary moved an amendment that the matter be sent to the Works Committee for report.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji supporting the amendment suggested that it was better for the Works Committee to ascertain how far the allegations made by Mr. Jamnadas regarding encroachment were correct.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved:

That the Corporation are very anxiously concerned at the growing unemployment in the City and the deep distress and unhappiness caused thereby. The Corporation therefore request the Commissioner to prepare a scheme of Unemployment Insurance for industrial and other workers in the City with proposals for the sharing of the cost of the scheme by the Government, the Corporation and the Employers of Labour.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that in 1935 a proposal to solve the unemployment problem was brought in the Municipal Corporation, but nothing was done so far. To what extent there was unemployment in the city, could be gauged from the fact that about 2,000 persons approached him every year for letters of recommendation or jobs. Their condition was tragic and pitiable. This affected the citizens. It was a part of the tragedy of our social life that so many of our fellow citizens should go without food. He thought that there were not less than 50,000 unemployed in the city and something should be done for them.

PROBLEM FOR GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji did not oppose the proposition but, at the same time, pointed out that it was not the obligatory duty of the Corporation to solve unemployment in the city. At the best it might be a moral duty. The Government had a scheme and in the last communication to the Corporation, the Government had intimated that the rules were not yet framed. It was better to enquire through the Mayor how far that scheme was ready.

Prof. Sorab Davar supported Mr. Mathradas and said that it was the duty of the Government and not the Municipal Corporation to solve the unemployment problem.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that there were many unemployed in the city who did not belong to Bombay Presidency, but belonged to the Madras Presidency, Bengal and the Punjab and it was not possible for the Municipal Corporation to give them help in the Insurance Fund etc.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji then moved an amendment to request the Mayor to approach the Government to ascertain as to how far the scheme proposed by them was ready.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar urged the Congress Party to support the original proposition.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that the Congress Party was ready to do its best to support any measure which was good for the city, but they had to ascertain how far the scheme of the Government would assist to solve the unemployment problem. In every civilised State the Government undertook measures to solve unemployment and insurance problems and not the civic bodies.

Mr. Jamnadas in reply said he was prepared to add as a rider the amendment to his original proposition. The scheme adumbrated by the Government was in regard to the sickness insurance and sick leave with pay only and not for unemployment insurance.

The amendment of Mr. Gordhandas Morarji was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

WATER SUPPLY IN CASE OF AIR RAID.

Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha then moved:

That in view of the probabilities of water mains and other water works underneath public streets being damaged by high explosive bombs in the event of an air attack on Bombay City, the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of providing alternative sources of water supply for the City, such as by re-opening private wells or sinking tube wells, having due regard to the public health of the City, and to submit his report thereon.

Mr. Bharucha said in case of air raids, if a bomb was thrown, it penetrated the ground 60 feet. As the water mains were about six feet underground, if any bomb struck the water main, the water supply was likely to be affected.

Dr. S. P. Mehta said if wells were opened again, the mortality in the city by malaria, typhoid and dysentery would be more appalling than that caused by bombs.

The proposition was thrown out. The House then adjourned till Monday.

Colleges Give Address To Subhas

Youth Conference Welcomes Formation Of Forward Bloc

JUBBULPORE, July 6.

Resolutions advocating anti-war and anti-federation movements, demanding unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners and supporting the cause of the States people in their struggle and assuring them of the sincerest support of the youths were passed at the open session of the Mahakoshal Youths' Conference held last night under the presidentship of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Conference also passed resolutions disapproving the present pro-constitutional and parliamentary policy of the Congress, and welcoming the formation of the Forward Bloc.

Among other resolutions passed were those condemning the A.-I.C.C. resolution banning satyagraha without the previous sanction of the Provincial Congress Committees and denouncing the Congress Government's anti-Kisan and anti-Labour policy in various provinces.

Hoshangabad has been chosen as the venue for the next session of the Conference.

Earlier in the day the staff and students of the Hitkarini, the City and the Robertson Colleges presented welcome addresses to Mr. Bose.

Replying he advised the students to participate in politics and endeavour to emancipate the country.—A.P.

Subhas Bose's Reply To Jubbulpore Municipal Address

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE: July 5.

A civic address was presented to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a silver tray by the City Municipality. In replying to the address Mr. Bose stressed the importance of local bodies which, he thought, provided opportunities for gaining administrative experience. He referred to the impending supersession of the Municipality by the Provincial Government. He thought that such action by a Congress Government would be a tragedy.

Another address was presented to him by the Jain Youths' Association, to which Mr. Bose made a suitable reply.

Forward Bloc Secretary's Circular

Lala Shankerlal, General Secretary, 'Forward Bloc', has issued the following statement:—

Whilst we welcome the meetings held at various places to support the 'Forward Bloc' and spread educative propaganda on the subject, we desire to inform all Congressmen and other radical elements not to set up 'Forward Bloc' organisations or elect Office-bearers or hold meetings under its auspices till systematic steps are taken by Official Organisers of the 'Forward Bloc' in various Provinces. As far as possible Desh-Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose will visit all Provinces when official organisations will be set up after conferring with local leaders and workers.

In the event of his inability to visit the place personally, instructions will be issued from the Head Office on the subject.

Friends are requested to communicate with the General Secretary, Lala Shankerlal, 16, Bara Khamba Road, New Delhi or Mr. K. F. Nariman, Court House, 2nd Floor, Carnac Road, Bombay, for Bombay Presidency and C. P. and Mr. P. V. Tripathi, M. L. A., Unao, U. P., for U. P. and Northern India.

ANTI-INDIAN DEMONSTRATIONS

Chinese Resent Merchants' Action In Trading On Japanese Goods

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA July 6.

Reports have reached Simla of recent anti-Indian demonstrations by certain Chinese residents in North-east Siam.

It appears that since the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods certain Indian merchants in north-east Siam have been carrying on British trade in Japanese silk and cotton goods. This is reported to have been resented by some Chinese who began to resort to acts of violence against Indians engaged in trade.

According to information available in Simla, the Siamese Government has dealt with these acts of violence promptly and effectively and the offending Chinese have been punished severely.

There are about seven hundred British Indians in north-east Siam of whom seventy per cent. are Pathans, twenty per cent. are Sikhs and the remaining ten per cent are Hindus.

The relations between the Siamese and Indians are, according to official information here, excellent.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Major the Honourable C. B. Birdwood, Probyn's Horse (5th King Edward VII's Own Lancers), Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, has been granted an extension of furlough up to 24th August 1939 inclusive.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 15th July 1939.

Mr. E. T. C. Vas, on return from leave, is appointed to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur.

Mr. A. D. Bhatt to officiate as Sub-Registrar, Bombay.

Mr. C. R. Shelat, Head Assistant to the Inspector General of Registration, to officiate as Joint Sub-Registrar, Bombay, vice Mr. A. D. Bhatt.

Mr. C. N. Millard is granted with effect from 3rd June 1939 leave on average pay for four months and fourteen days ex-India.

Mr. I. T. Almaula, Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division, to officiate as Collector of East Khandesh vice Mr. D. G. Chambers, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. R. Reuben, Deputy Collector of Bombay, to do duty as Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, in addition to his duties, vice Mr. G. S. Gupte proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. H. Hammond, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, G.I.P. and M. and S. M. Railways, reverting Mr. Mir Qasimali Abbasali.

Mr. V. D. Moray, on completion of his training, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation, Belgaum, vice Mr. V. G. Kanetkar transferred to Sind.

Mr. L. B. Kulkarni to be Deputy Superintendent of Police from 1st November 1937 vice Mr. K. D. Billimoria promoted to the Indian Police.

Mr. R. Y. Pradhan to be Deputy Superintendent of Police from 1st November 1937 to 30th November 1938 vice Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Vijaysinhji seconded.

Mr. D. R. Jadhav to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Khan Bahadur P. H. Antia, transferred, and to direct that Mr. Jadhav should do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. F. Barretto, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health in charge, Public Health Laboratory, Poona, has been granted leave on average pay for two months from 17th April 1939.

Captain F. Benjamin, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona, has been holding charge of the Public Health Laboratory, Poona, from 17th April 1939, in addition to his own duties and is to continue to hold it during the period of absence of Mr. Barretto.

Mr. S. Fernandiz, G. D. Art (Painting), Assistant Teacher on the Painting Staff of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Teacher of Drawing, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay in the General Provincial Service (Education—Art) scale of Rs. 170—10—250—efficiency bar—265—15—400 (subject to revision) with effect from the 3rd July 1939.

Mr. J. A. S. Manson, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for three months and twenty-four days with effect from teh 13th July 1939 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. O. D. O'Sullivan, M. I. Struct. E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Satara Division, is granted leave on average pay for four months ex-India with effect from the 29th June 1939 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. J. R. Phillips, B.Sc. (England) (Lond.), I.S.E., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for one month and twenty-six days combined with leave on half average pay for three months and twenty-one days with effect from the 20th October 1939 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. V. B. Deshpande, a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kolaba, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Model Code For Underground Workers

Coal Producing Countries To Meet In Conference In Autumn

SIMLA, July 4.

A Tripartite Conference of representatives of coal producing countries will be, it is understood, held in Geneva in autumn next. One of the subjects which the Conference will discuss is the "Model Code" of safety regulations for underground work in coal mines, as revised by the Committee of Experts on Safety in Coal Mines set up under the auspices of the International Labour Office and its Drafting Sub-Committee. The revised draft was lately reviewed by the Committee of Experts.

The general view adopted by the Committee was that the "Model Code" should not be a mere catalogue of abstract principles but, as far as possible, consist of practical working rules. In view, however, of the very wide diversity of conditions and practice prevailing in different countries and districts, and even in different mines in one and the same district, the Committee considered it inadvisable to regulate in great detail every one of the several hundred points dealt with in the Code.

In this connection the Committee was particularly careful to bear in mind that the Code must be so framed as to be applicable as far as possible to all continents, to all stages of technical development and to all systems of coal mining, due allowance being made for differences in climate, customs and resources.

While, therefore, the essential requirements of safety are set out explicitly, in many instances the actual means of achieving safety are left to the discretion of the countries concerned. Further the Committee considered it advisable to employ two degrees of recommendation and the Code accordingly formulated both precaution that as a general rule are absolutely necessary, and precautions that are desirable, but as a general rule not absolutely necessary. By introducing this differentiation and by leaving many details to be regulated locally the Committee has given the Code all the flexibility that is necessary in an instrument of this nature.—United Press.

Mr. Noormohmed Bapa's Services For Hindu-Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

Mr. Noormohmed A. Bapa, president, the Vasavad Praja Mandal, has rendered memorable services for the people of Vasavad Taluka. In Vasavad Praja Mandal Mr. Noormohmed has been able to establish and maintain Hindu-Muslim unity. Though the bulk of the population of the Taluka are Hindus, the two major communities have worked in complete harmony with each other. Mr. N. A. Bapa is doing his best to get the agreement, arrived at in presence of the Deputy Resident between the Durbars and the people.

ADDRESS TO LT.-COL. DALY.

An address of welcome, appreciating the fair and just deal given to the people of Vasavad, was presented to Lt.-Col. C. K. Daly, Deputy Resident, W. I. S. Agency, at Vasavad.

SHOLAPUR, July 5.

Closely following the visit to Gulbarga of Mr. Hollins Director-General of Jails, forty Arya Satyagrahis were released yesterday and fifty-six to-day from the Gulbarga Jail. Some more Satyagrahis are expected to be released shortly.

Railway tickets to their native places have been practically to all the Satyagrahis, most of whom are offering Satyagraha again.—United Press.

TONGAWALAS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Railway Feeder Service

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, July 6.

150 tongawalas here went on strike this morning causing great inconvenience to the public. They demand stoppage of the Railway feeder motor service, as it takes away their passengers daily. Tongawalas saw the Maharaja who asked them to petition the Diwan.

Mr. Tukaram Bhurke, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine by City Magistrate to-day under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for distributing some handbills.

Mr Bhurke was arrested in the month of May.

AMENDMENTS OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES' CONSTITUTION

Acharya Kripalani's Advice To Study Instructions

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

In a circular issued by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress to all Provincial Congress Committees, he directs the Provincial Committees to study the constitutional amendments (copies of which have been sent to them in printed form) effected at the Bombay meeting recently and asks them to adopt the same in all organisational work of the Congress hereafter.

Regarding the new form of Congress membership Acharya Kripalani directs that in case a member is a wife, her husband's name in place of her father's name is to be filled in the form.

Regarding the formation of Provincial Tribunals they are to be formed by July 31, and the A.I.C.C. office should be intimated of the same. If any province fails to form a Tribunal by July 31, the Working Committee will have to form the same for that province. The General Secretary hopes that there will be no necessity for the Working Committee to intervene in the matter. He states that even if there are parties in any Provincial Congress Committees, either unanimous choice or majority voting can be adopted on the necessary steps for the choice of the personnel of the Tribunal.—United Press.

DEPRESSED CLASS WOMAN AS INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

Shrimati Laxmi Tamta the depressed class woman who recently married Mr. Mahipatram Nagar, News Editor of the "Leader", has been appointed Assistant Inspectress or Girls Schools in the United Provinces. She was originally posted at Etah, rather an out of the way district; but the Director of Public Education has now been pleased to cancel the previous order and post her at Allahabad. Srimati Tamta is probably the first depressed class woman to join the Education Department here. She has been put in charge of the rural area, probably under the Rural Development Scheme. Government's gesture is much appreciated.

Motor-Caravan From Paris To Bombay

American Multi-millionaire Plans Ten-Months' Trip To India

PARIS, July 6.

Mr Lawrence C. Thaw, an American multi-millionaire and explorer accompanied by his wife left on a ten months' journey for Bombay in a streamlined, air-conditioned motor-caravan. A cinema photographer, a driver, a mechanic and a dozen Indian servants dressed in native costumes are included in the party.

The equipment includes two supply lorries and a passenger car with a luxuriously appointed trailer attached.

Mr. Thaw's itinerary is Budapest, Istanbul, Damascus, Bagdad, Teheran, Herat, Mazari, Sherif, Khyber Pass, Delhi, Assam, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Madras, Colombo, Mysore and Bombay.

The expedition is the result of ten years' preparation.—Reuter.

RATE-WAR IN PILGRIM TRADE

The Executive Officer, Port Haj Committee, Bombay, writes:—

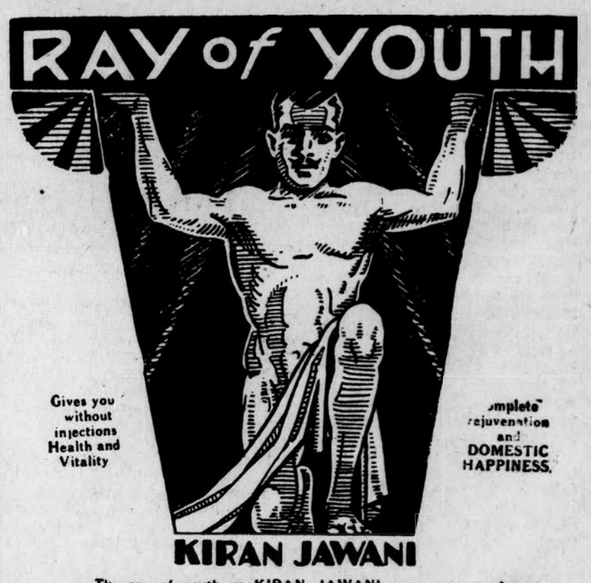
I write to inform you that a question was put by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum at the Legislative Assembly, Simla, on the 14th February, 1939, as under:—

"314. Mr. Abdul Qaiyum: Will the Hon. Member for Commerce please state:—

(a) Whether the Port Haj Committees of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi have protested against any rate-war aimed against an Indian Company? (b) Whether they have asked Government to take effective action in the matter?"

The Hon. Sir Muhammed Zafrullah Khan in reply to the above starred question No. 314 stated: "Representations in regard to the present position in the pilgrim trade have been received from the Port Haj Committees at Calcutta and Karachi, but not from the Bombay Committee."

As the Bombay Haj Committee was the first to make a representation to the Government of India against the rate-war in pilgrim traffic, Government were requested to inform this Committee as to why the Port Haj Committee, Bombay, was not included in the reply given by the Hon. Commerce Member. In reply they stated that the omission of the name of the Port Haj Committee, Bombay, from the reply to part (a) of starred question No. 314 given in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 14th February, 1939 was due to an oversight.



KIRAN JAWANI

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This amazing preperation acts as a direct stimulus to the ductless glands and other organs of the body causing a complete rejuvenation of the entire system in a very short time.

It can be safely used by both sexes and is within reach of, all for its price is only Re 1 for 24 Pills.

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Shankaracharya On Conditions In Hyderabad State

Says That No Serious Cases Of Defilement Of Temples Were Brought To Notice In Course Of Inquiry: Suggestions To End Impasse

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail.)

His Holiness Swami Shankaracharya of Jyotirmutt, Badrinath, has submitted his report on the inquiry he made into the conditions in the State to the Nizam's Government.

Swamiji had come to Hyderabad on the invitation extended by Moulana Syed Badsha Hussaini to study the existing conditions in the State. While the Swamiji was in the State he was the State guest and was accorded all the facilities needed for investigations. His Holiness after referring to the circumstances in which he undertook the inquiry says:

"The Government has given us full freedom of movement. We have visited more than half the Dominions and we do not propose visiting further areas this hot weather. We had several opportunities of gathering direct information from the Hindus and we made surprise inspections of certain religious institutions also. We visited the jail to see the prisoners and the treatment meted out to them, especially in respect of their religious observances. We had talks with most of the high and responsible officers of Government and we have also carefully scrutinised the Gashthis in so far as they affect the Hindu religious observances and are calculated to interfere with their religious liberty. We felt that we have gathered sufficient information and we are satisfied that further visit to other areas are not necessary.

NATURE OF INQUIRY

In dealing with this subject we propose to divide our observations under the following heads:—

(1) The defilement of Hindu religious institutions and prevention of repairs to Temples.

(2) The conversion of Hindus.

(3) The general resentment in respect of Gashthis pertaining to religious or functional observances.

(4) The main cause of the present impasse.

There are some Hindu temples and other religious institutions such as 'Samadhis,' Mutts, etc., enjoying rich endowments from the Government in the shape of jagirs, inams or cash grants etc. from olden times and we at any rate cannot allow ourselves to be party to an attempt to belittle this aspect of the matter in the forming of our opinion about the general condition of the Hindus in regard to religious matters. We may candidly state that no serious cases of defilement of temples of religious institutions were brought to our notice during the whole course of our journey, even though we had occasion to visit wayside villages. We found a temple each in the towns of Bidar, Bir and Gulbarga to the discredit of these growing towns where long-standing disputes originating in communal malevolence still remain to be finally settled free from communal bias. There have been also some cases of defilement which took place during the Hindu-Muslim riots. But they were not exclusively confined to Hindu institutions alone. Muslim institutions also suffered the same fate. We are pained to observe that in the reports under circulation under this head there has been little exaggeration but it is doubtful whether one could conscientiously assert that they are entirely devoid of truth. If some of the Hindu institutions are not to be seen thriving as well as they ought to have been and if some of them are to be seen in a neglected or a delapidated condition, the fault is to be attributed not exclusively to the modern day religious apathy of the Hindus but to a great extent, the step-motherly attitude of the local officers has had much to do with it, in view of the numerous applications for repairs and renovations pending sanction for unreasonably long period.

CONVERSION QUESTION

We would emphatically refuse to attribute to Government, as the reports would have it, any overt acts of conversion, in jails etc. But it is a question for consideration whether we could entirely free the Government from blame when we find that in one single village as many as 111 low-caste Hindus were converted in a single day by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur in spite of the Government servants from engaging in 'Tablig' movement. It is no doubt true that on the admission of these converts themselves no sort of coersion was practised on them, but certainly inducement was offered to them in the shape of services and money, etc., and an unhealthy comparison between equal status in Islam and the caste distinction among the Hindus, as well as economic advantages such as the prospects of exemption from Begar as a result of conversion were sentiments which had been invoked for playing upon their innocent and unsophisticated minds.

CERTIFICATION NEEDED

We are decidedly of opinion that all conversions should take place on healthier lines and if they are 'bona fide' they must be brought about in such a way as to leave no room for doubt or cavil. This will be possible if arrangements are made for the certification of all conversion and reconversions by an independent committee under the bifurcation scheme of the Ecclesiastical Department as proposed by us in the schedule hereto annexed. The Nizam's Government which stands alone in having obtained from sanctioning the free entry of Harijans and non-Hindus in the Hindu temples and bathing 'Tirthas' should find no difficulty in adopting suitable measures in this direction also. It may be pointed out that in one village the new converts to Islam attempted to enter the houses of high-caste Hindus like born Musalmans and this gave rise to some consternation which under favourable circumstances might have easily culminated in a communal fracas. It would be wise for Government to see that no room is given for such occurrences in future. As regards bona fide conversions and reconversions the Sanathanists have never objected nor has anyone any right to object them.

THE GASHTHIS

We have given our careful attention to the various Gashthis relating to the conduct of festivals, processions, religious discourses, repairs, renovations and construction of temples, havans, yagnas, graveyards and bhajan mandalis, etc., and also heard complaints of Hindus as to how these Gashthis have been prejudicially used against them by executive officials. Our impression gathered in various districts visited by us, is that these Gashthis have given more room for discontentment and dissatisfaction than anything else. The Hindus during our visits have said that by all these Gashthis not only have their religious liberties been interfered with, but also the prestige of their religion has been greatly lowered in the eyes of the other communities by the improper application and wilful misrepresentation of these Gashthis by the local officers when applying them to the cases of Hindus. There were some instances also to which our attention was drawn, but we do not propose to deal with them as they do not connote any inherent defect in the Gashthis themselves. If narrow-minded subordinate officials of Government have at any time misconstrued or misapplied the Gashthis, Government as such could not be blamed for it. We were satisfied from instances cited to us whenever deserving cases have been brought to their notice Government have not been slow in granting redress. Permission granted by Government for the Ganpathi procession at Hanamkonda (Warangal District) and the construction of a new Shiva Temple there, grants to two Sanskrit Patshalas, are rare instances of Government officers' proper application of Gashthis as their good benaviour. We are clearly of opinion that if only steps are taken to ensure the proper and impartial application of these Gashthis the Hindu mind will become appeased to a very large extent and if, as personally suggested by us to Sir Akber Hydari and Sir Theodore Tasker as also to Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Ecclesiastical Minister, the Ecclesiastical Portfolio is bifurcated into two, the Hindu and Muslim Ecclesiastical Portfolios, the former being manned by an experienced Hindu officer of high-grade with non-official committees with statutory status to help him at the centre, in the districts and in the taluqs, there will be no room left for any complaint by the Hindus, the communal tension will be immensely relieved and chances of friction between the two sister communities will completely disappear. If this suggestion of ours is accepted we are prepared to give an undertaking that before reaching our place we shall not fail to see the important 'Mathadhipathis' and the elite of the Hindu Faith and make them join with us in issuing a mandate to the followers of our Faith not to create any disturbances henceforward in the fair name of religion.

COINCIDENCE OF FESTIVALS.

We may mention that there is a set of Gashthis pertaining to cases where Hindu and Muslim festivals coincide which provide for the non-observance under certain restrictions of the Hindu festivals on such occasions. We feel that in the interests of justice as well as to secure peace in the land and in order to invoke better understanding towards the administration in the minds of the Hindus, it is highly desirable that these Gashthis should be repealed or modified as early as possible for both the communities to conduct their observances as well as processions without any clash by fixing different time for their observances, instead of compelling one community to put off its celebrations to the great displeasure of its members. We hope that this suggestion of ours will be taken by the Government in the spirit in which it is offered because as a pontiff in relation to our followers, we are as much interested in keeping the Hindu mind at peace as the Government itself.

ALLOW PREACHERS.

As regards the other set of Gashthis pertaining to 'Kirtankars' and Pravachankars' coming from outside, we would like to observe that there are sufficient safeguards in the administrative machinery to check and punish those political speakers and others who seek to create disaffection or spread disloyalty in the land, and as such these Gashthis which may in practice have the effect of preventing pontiffs, like us, Bhikshus, Pandits, and Shastris from entering these Dominions for preaching harmless religion to their followers should be cancelled as early as possible especially because there is a dearth of learned Pandits inside the State.

As regards other items of reported grievances as set forth in the preamble of this statement we do not propose to deal with them at any length for we are inclined to think that they, though not devoid of truth, seem to some extent to be exaggerated and if the remedies proposed by us in another connection are brought into vogue, there will be no cause left for such grievances.

PRESENT 'IMPASSE.'

We are inclined to think that the main cause of the present 'impasse' is the general awakening which has taken place in recent years throughout British India and the Native States. Advantage seems to have been taken of this fact some times to magnify little complaints and to piece them together and to attract the public attention. The only remedy seems to be for the Government to fall in with the times to introduce Reforms whenever they are called for having regard to existing circumstances. In view of the growing unemployment everywhere strict adherence to the policy of Hyderabadis will go a great deal to quell the present unrest.

As regards communal tension, entertainment of adequately large number of Hindus in the State services is calculated to have a very desirable effect, by curbing the communal propensities of either communities. We have set forth our views in the light of the situation as we read it and we have no doubt that under the guidance of an enlightened Ruler ably assisted by a broad-minded liberal and far-sighted statesman like Sir Akbar Hydari, the situation will be wisely handled and peace and quiet will soon be restored."

LONDON'S THIRD BIG FIRE.

The third big fire in the City of London in three days broke out at a warehouse owned by Messrs. Carron & Company in Upper Thames Street, in the crowded riverside area and only a few hundred yards from the scene of the blaze in which a girl died. Photo shows: Firemen pouring water on the blazing building from Thames foreshore.

Kolhapur Leaders Jailed

(From Our Correspondent)
MIRAJ, July 6.

Nanasaheb Jagadale, a leader of the Kolhapur State People's Conference, presented himself in the Jaysingpur Court on Monday. He was arrested immediately. He was sentenced last evening to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 under Section 7 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Annasaheb Patil of Shirol was also arrested and similarly sentenced with Nanasahib Jagadale.

Tatyarao Desai, a Secretary of the Conference, is in police custody at Shirol.

Mr. Tukadeva Kulkarni, worker in the cause of adult education, who was on his mission to Jaysingpur this morning was detained and searched. He was released after about three hours.

Rajkot Letter

COST OF STRUGGLE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Rs. 55,000 Expenditure For Rajkot Praja Parishad?

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT: (By Mail).

According to the figures available of the rough expenditure incurred by the Rajkot Praja Parishad during the two stages of the struggle for responsible Government, the total has come to the neighbourhood of Rs. 55,000. The local contribution was 25 p. c. while the rest came from outside sources.

The figures of expenditure incurred by the State are not available. The total cost must have swelled to no less a figure than this. Recently, it is reported that the State authorities have set apart a sum of Rs. 10,000 to combat the Parishad.

FARMERS MIGRATE TO NEIGHBOURING AREAS

With the launching of repressive measures by the State several farmers have begun to migrate to neighbouring areas.

In order to frustrate the Limbdi Praja Mandal activities and the boycott propaganda against the State goods from Wadhwan camp it is learnt that some widows from rural area have come to the Wadhwan camp head-quarters.

PESHAWAR, July 5.—Maulana Ob Idullah Sindhi has, it is understood, consented to preside over the Swabi Tehsil (Mardan District) Political Conference, which will be held on July 9 and 10 in the village of Margaz. All Ministers and Congress leaders of the province are expected to attend.—United Press.

Rajkot News

CINEMA PROJECTOR PROTESTS!

When Virawala Went To Inaugurate Theatre

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Durbar Virawala, last evening opened the new cinema theatre when he had to be carried to the main entrance by two men supporting him. The projector, however, refused to work. All efforts to repair it failed. Consequently, the opening film "Vachan," could not be screened and the audience returned disappointed.

LANDS GIVEN AWAY TO AYARS

The state authorities who confiscated the lands of several state farmers for their participation in Satyagraha, have leased them to Ayars. All such lands, it appears, will be transferred to Ayars who will be imported in larger numbers in the state limits.

SCOUTS' SERVICES DURING WAR

People To Be Led To Safety, Says Jaipur Scout Chief

JAIPUR, July 2.

A dinner was given by the local scouts to Mr. F. S. Young, C. I. E., the retiring District Scout Commissioner and to welcome Rao Bahadur Colonel Kunwar Amarsingh, who succeeds Mr. Young as the District Scout Commissioner.

In presenting the medal of Merit to Mr. Young, awarded by his Excellency the Chief Scout for India, on behalf of the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Senior Minister eugolised the services rendered to the cause of scouting in Jaipur by Mr. Young during his eight years' term of Scout Commissionership and paid a tribute to his qualities.

Mr. Young in a short reply said that the boy scouts of Jaipur had rendered good services in big fires and melas along with the police. He also said he had always tried to live as a boy scout in his daily life. He added that when the war was looming so largely on the world, it would be the boy scouts of the world and the training behind the movement which would show the way and save the people.—A. P.

Arya Samajists Promised Jobs

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 3.

It is stated that 29 Satyagrahis who came to Hyderabad to offer Satyagraha with the Jatha of 170 led by the seventh dictator, have apologised and been released.

They have declared that they were "duped" by the Arya Samajists who had brought them here on the promise that they would be given jobs in the State.

Information is to hand from Aurangabad that Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the Poona leader, who is undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Hindu Mahasabha Satyagraha in the State, was transferred yesterday to the Gulbarga jail.

Sir M. Venkatasubbarao, the Agent to the Nizam's Government in Berar, accompanied by Lady Subbarao, arrived here today. They were received by Nawab Ali Yavur Jung Bahadur, the Constitutional Affairs Committee and Mr. Ansari, the Secretary of the Executive Council.

Sir Venkatasubbarao will stay in Hyderabad for a week during which he will hold conversations with State officials in regard to his new duties. He will then return to Madras from where he proceeds to Berar to take charge of his new duties.

DEVDAS GANDHI'S VISIT

Mr. Devdas Gandhi, the son of Mahatma Gandhi, who came to Hyderabad on Thursday for a two-days stay, has postponed his departure.

Mr. Ramkrishna Dhootth, the Secretary and Mr. Kasinath Rao Vaidya, a member of the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress Working Committee, met Mr. Devdas during the week-end and had a conversation with him.

When seen later by the Associated Press, Mr. Kasinath Rao Vaidya said that Mr. Devdas Gandhi reiterated that his visit to Hyderabad was a purely private one and that he had not come here on political missions of any kind.

"Interference In Politics Of Hindu States"

The Secretary of the U. P. Hindu Sabha of Lucknow in a statement says that the Congress High Command unnecessarily interferes in the politics of Hindu States whereas it does not try to relieve suppressed Hindus in Muslim States, like Hyderabad. The Hindu Sabha promises to give its active support to all Hindu rulers against alleged Congress interference.

Modern Parents—here's the Breakfast *that builds Energy for active children*—

A bowl of KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES with milk and sugar
1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs*
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*Shown by an analysis made at a leading dietetic laboratory.

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The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.

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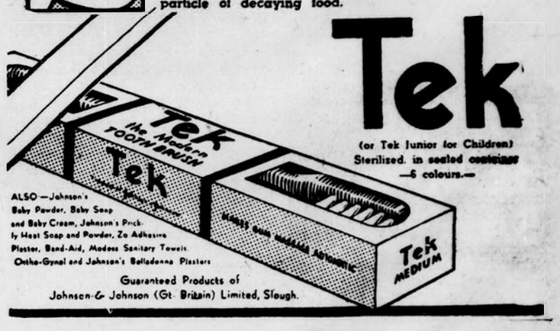

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Although so powerful, you can put 'Dettol' on a child's tender skin and it will not sting, or harm in any way! 'Dettol' is safe and sure protection—keep it always handy, to guard against infection.

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'DETTOL'
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

ORGANISATION OF WAR SUPPLIES

Government Of India Maintains A Net-Work Of Advisory Councils And Sub-Committees

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

For some years past the Government of India has maintained an organisation known as "The Principal Supply Officers' Committee (India)." This body is composed of the heads of the chief consuming and supplying Branches of Army Headquarters and Departments of the Government of India and its President is a Member of the Governor General's Executive Council.

In peace, the Committee is a purely advisory body. It is in close touch with similar Committees in the United Kingdom and the Dominions. Its work is independent of the Departments of Government, and it is served by its own Secretariat composed of retired Army officers and technical experts. For administrative purposes, the whole organisation is an attached office of the Defence Co-ordination Department.

The chief functions of the Committee are to investigate various war-time requirements and the resources available to meet them. These requirements include those for the Defence Services, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Public Utilities, essential Industries and essential supplies for the civil population. The Committee is concerned solely with war supply, and does not seek to influence normal commercial activities in peace time, beyond pointing out where it is desirable to create capacity in peace for producing in war essential requirements which might otherwise be unobtainable. It has no executive powers and is not concerned with the placing of contracts or with prices, but rather with the maintenance of sources of supply.

In war, this advisory body will disappear and, where executive action in respect of supply is called for, will be replaced by an appropriate executive body, for whose Secretariat the existing Secretariat of the Committee will form a nucleus.

Up to the end of 1937 the organisation was engaged in making detailed enquiries into certain selected raw materials and manufactures and these activities, and the maintenance up-to-date of existing records, still continue. The Secretariat is largely dependent on the goodwill and co-operation of industrial concerns in collecting information. Much of this is given under an assurance that it will not be disclosed, but the Secretariat is always willing to give industrialists all information that can legitimately be disclosed concerning sources of supply of raw materials, etc., and it has established intimate contacts with industry and in some cases between industries.

During 1938 a beginning was made of collating the requirements of such industries as iron and steel, oil refining, textile manufacture, Government workshops (Ordnance, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Mathematical Instruments, etc.)

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Interposed between the Principal Supply Officers' Committee (India) and its various Sub-Committees is the Advisory Council. This is a body of slightly wider composition than the Main Committee and meets regularly every month. The Advisory Council comprises the Chairmen of the sub-committees who attend its meetings when any matter relating to their own sub-committees is under discussion. The Council is authorised to co-opt representatives from commerce and industry.

The sub-committees are mainly composed of officers of Government having special knowledge of the subject under consideration and are in a position to employ the resources of the various organisations and technical departments of Government, such as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Industrial Research Bureau, the Government Test House and the Geological Survey of India.

The existing sub-committees deal with the following subjects: Planning, Contracts Co-ordination, Engineering Stores, Transport, Scientific Stores, Chemicals, Medical and Veterinary Stores, Petroleum Products, armaments, Foodstuffs and General Stores.

POWELLS LIMITED

Public Limited Company To Manufacture Pharmaceuticals And Surgical Goods

(From A Correspondent.)

For fifty-three years the well-known Bombay firms of N. Powell & Co. have been known throughout India and foreign countries as the leading maker of surgical goods, hospital appliances, aseptic furniture, pharmaceuticals and similar products. Founded by the late Dr. A. L. Nair in 1886 on a small scale, the firm's palatial premises and country-wide activities at the present day, are enough evidence of the foresight of the founder and the excellence of the service which his organization is able to give.

In spite of the existence of Powells and a number of other firms, however, India still imports medical and surgical and other such supplies to the extent of Rs. 6 or 7 crores annually. With an efficient trained personnel, there is no reason why this annual drain should continue.

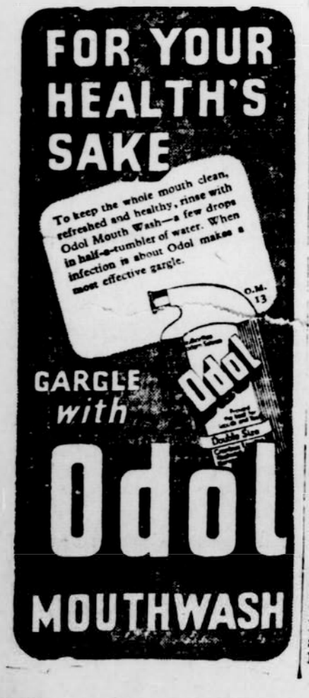
Feeling that it is high time that a serious attempt should be made to make India independent in these essential lines, the Directors of N. Powell & Co., Ltd., have resolved to re-organize their concern on a much grander scale than was possible in the past as a private company.

They have accordingly constituted a Public Limited Company with a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs to take over the assets of N. Powell & Co. The new Company will be known as Powells Limited.

Among the Directors of the new Company are some of the best known men in the world of Bombay Commerce and Industry, like Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau, Mr. Vithaldas Kanji, Mr. Rameshwardas Birla, Mr. Govindram Seksaria, Mr. Ramanlal G. Saraiya, Dr. M. Venkatrao, Mr. S. P. Nair and Mr. J. M. Patel.

The aim of the new company, according to a statement issued by the Directors, will be to manufacture swadeshi goods of the numerous kinds in which Powells have been dealing. With eminent financiers, businessmen and technical people on the Board of Directors, there is no doubt that Powells Limited will be able to achieve the objects which the organizers have set before themselves.

Since it is the object of the Directors of Powells Limited to make their concern a truly national one, they are inviting the co-operation of the entire medical profession and also the public all over the country.


FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE
To keep the whole mouth clean, refreshed and healthy, rinse with Odol Mouth Wash—a few drops in half-a-tumbler of water. When infection is about Odol makes a most effective gargle.
GARGLE with
Odol
MOUTHWASH

HOW TO CHECKMATE DACOITIES

GORAKHPUR, July 4

A scheme to strengthen the hands of the Authorities in checking dacoities and like menaces to the public is being enforced in the Gorakhpur District, a limited number of reliable residents of each village is enjoined to help the police, they are given free licences to use spears and, in some cases, guns. Birckbats are stored in a central place in each village with a view to be utilized in scaring away gangsters. 180 village in the Deoria sub-division have already come under this scheme and in others work is in progress.

Vigorous investigation of the dacoities committed recently are proceeding and about four dozen dacoits have been arrested.—A. P.

PARIS, July 5.—Striking figures illustrating France's financial and industrial revival in the past few months were given by M. Paul Reynaud, Finance Minister, speaking at the Anglo-American Press luncheon.—Reuter.

MOVE TO SECURE RELEASE OF UMRER SATYAGRAHIS

Apprehension Of Water Scarcity In Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

If Nagpur does not get sufficient rain within a month, half of its population will face water scarcity. This warning has been issued by Pandit Basant Rai, Assistant Engineer, Water Works, Nagpur Municipal Committee.

RELEASE UMRER PRISONERS

Seth Khushalchand, M.L.A. has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming session of Provincial Legislative Assembly that in view of the fact that the Umrer Kisan Satyagraha has been stopped, the Assembly recommends to the Provincial Government to grant amnesty to all persons convicted in case arising out of the Umrer Kisan Satyagraha and refund the fines imposed on them.

Mr. L. G. Zade has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nagar Congress Committee that as the Umrer Kisan Satyagraha has been suspended under instructions from the Provincial Congress, the Committee requests the Provincial Government to release the prisoners, sentenced in connection with the above Satyagraha at an early date.

Mr. M. R. Awari, Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee and Treasurer, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, has announced his decision to resort to picketing at the forthcoming auction sales of country liquor shops in Nagpur in case the Provincial Government did not agree to make Nagpur dry from the new year.

Both the Nagpur Municipal Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee have demanded prohibition in Nagpur.

CHOLERA INCREASING IN PROVINCE

Pandharpur Fair And Inoculation

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—

The ordinary Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur, which began on June 22, ended on July 1. The attendance of pilgrim at this Fair was considerably less than the average attendance every year. The main reason for the small number of pilgrims is stated to be the Adhiki Fair which will be held on July 27. There seems to be an impression in the minds of certain pilgrims that inoculation at this fair may not be necessary and on this account they have postponed their annual visit to Pandharpur.

During the fair which is just finished there was no case of cholera at Pandharpur.

Cholera is increasing in Bombay Province and in the surrounding territories and it is to be apprehended that about the time the Adhiki Fair falls there may be cholera in several parts of the Province.

SENTINEL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

General Meeting Of Shareholders

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay was held at its Registered Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 3rd July 1939. Mr. Ratilal Nathalal Shah presided.

It was pointed out by the Chairman that the Company had maintained its consistent business record by completing business worth more than Rs. 11 lakhs. The premium income for the year amounts to Rs. 1,49,402-3-5, the corresponding figure in the previous year being less by about Rs. 25,000.

Claims by death amounted to Rs. 13,000 to which prompt attention was paid. The Life Fund this year stands at Rs. 58,291-4-8, showing an increase of 100 per cent. over that of the last year and indicates a healthy growth of the Company.

The Chairman also pointed out that the expenses had been curtailed though organization was being spread in new fields; and he also assured the shareholders "the cost of securing business and maintaining it is being gradually reduced, and in the years following, the ratio would be reduced still further."

The Company has been maintaining a steady and sound growth consistent with its original intention of real service to the general public.

Its first valuation is already made and Bonus will be declared after the report is adopted by the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting on the 19th July 1939.

Radical Congressmen Formulate Principle For Left Organization

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA: (By Mail).

The following are extracts from resolutions passed by the All-India Radical Congressmen's League Conference held here last week under the presidentship of Mr. Manbendra Roy:—

Having realised that the execution of the political programme as well as of many an important resolutions of the Congress is excluded by the creed of the Congress in its Gandhian interpretation this Conference resolves to strive for the amendment of Article 1 of the Congress Constitution which shall be as follows:—

"The Indian National Congress is the pontical Organisation of the Indian people and has for its objects the attainment of complete independence meaning establishment of a democratic state under which effective political power will be vested in the people."

The League of Radical Congressmen welcomes all efforts for the organisation of an effective opposition to the policy of present leaders of the Congress and will co-operate with all such efforts. Therefore the League extended fullest support to the movement for the organisation of the Forword Bloc as the platform of a united Left Wing of the Congress. But the plan to organise the Forward Bloc as the platform of Left Unity has not materialised it being now organised as a new Left-Wing Group.

The striving to replace the Gandhi-ist leadership of the Congress by consciously and consistently revolutionary leadership alone justifies the existence of any genuine Left-Wing Group. The relations of the League of Radical Congressmen with other groups will be guided by this conviction.

This Conference strongly disapproves at the advice on which the active struggle of the States' people has been indifinitely suspended, and considers that the so-called "New Technique" which advises the States' people to lower their demands and to abandon their leaders in prison to their fate, is detrimental to the interests of the States' people and the development of national unity.

This Conference expresses its strong resentment at the callous attitude and unjust policy adopted by the Bengal and Punjab Ministries towards the problem of the release of Political prisoners. This Conference, therefore, resolves to make the release of political prisoners a vital national issue and launch a campaign to mobilise support for the same.

SUGAR QUIETLY STEADY

Absence Of Interest In Forward Deliveries

Bombay, July 5.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review local market for ready Java remained very quiet with a decline of one to two annas per cwt. due to accumulations of stocks and poor offtake for ready coupled with pressure of sales for June shipment. As regards forward position there was further sharp decline of about 4 annas per cwt in June/July/August and about 3 annas in September which was mainly due to heavy selling by the prominent local holders at cut prices and absence of support from Out Ports. Owing to continued decline in prices both in ready and forward position naturally there was some nervousness in the market and business was restricted except for settlement or for occasional buying interest mainly for September. Both London and New York markets in the meantime remained fairly steady. Java market remained quiet with second hands selling at much below the Nivas limit. During the week no direct business was reported in the market by any of the Importers owing to disparity between Java and the local prices. Locally there was a good deal of turnover between dealers and outsiders at current rates. At the close tone of the market was weak with downward tendency.

INDIAN SUGAR

There were small stocks in the market and prices fluctuated according to the movement of the Java sugar. There was no interest in forward deliveries as prices ruling in supplying centres were much higher as compared with Java sugar. As regards future course of the market situation was uncertain in absence of any definite information about the sowing or outturn of the next crop.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market, there was an all-round advance of 3 points while on the London Terminal there was an advance of 9 1/2, 2 and 1 1/2d in August, December and March respectively. Java market was reported quiet. Business was confined to second hands market which was far below the official limit of the Nivas. It was reported that there was some reselling interest from India but business was difficult as principal Exporters in Java were not interested to cancel their contracts on the present basis owing to freights being booked.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was very little interest in Indian sugars except for ready. There were constant fluctuations in Java sugar according to reports from Bombay. On the whole there was a decline of 3 to 4 annas in all positions and market was dull with lower tendency.

Shipments from Java to all destinations were estimated at 95,802 tons of which to Indian and Burma amounted to 38,525 tons and Colombo 6,178 tons.

GENERAL

Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain quiet with a possibility of further small decline in prices owing to heavy stocks and expected arrivals in course of next few weeks. As regards future course of the market, the situation is not at all hopeful and although much will depend on the local conditions and political situation in Europe in the next few days and also upon the movement of the foreign markets, we do not expect any improvement in prices in near future.

YARN MARKET QUIET

Uncertain Political Outlook

Bombay, July 5.

The yarn market has remained very quiet and uninteresting throughout the whole past week owing to continued political uncertainties both on the Continent and in the Far East and also due to depressed tone of the cotton market especially at the close of the week. There has been absolutely no improvement in demand from any of the important consuming districts either in the North or in the South and even reports from the Eastern markets are not now satisfactory. It is further reported that some of the Southern Indian mills are now inclined to accept business at lower prices and this is [illegible] confidence amongst the local dealers in the weakhold[illegible] are now inclined to liquidate their holdings even at lower prices but in the absence of satisfactory demand from any important consuming districts all over the country turnover is very much restricted during the week. Export demand is also negligible probably due to the political uncertainties prevailing in the Far Eastern markets and also due to unsettled Shanghai Exchange. The only ray of hope is the burst of monsoon at the close of the week which has created some hope of improvement in demand in the next few weeks provided it continues to remain satisfactory in the next few days. The future outlook at the moment is distinctly uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Although prices remain very firm in Manchester probably due to large Government orders with the mills, no fresh forward business of importance has been possible with Indian markets in yarns owing to comparatively much higher prices.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

The easy tone reported in our last has continued further both in Japanese and Shanghai yarns and prices have tended to decline further in almost all qualities during the week. The decline has been more pronounced in grey, single and two-old yarns owing to continued offers at lower prices from Chinese markets mostly due to recent sharp decline in Shanghai Exchange. In Mercerised yarns turnover has been very restricted and although prices have not undergone any material decline the undertone remains unsettled. No fresh forward business of importance has been possible owing to heavy stocks and continued large arrivals by the incoming steamers. The future tendency remains uncertain.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Official prices of the Italian Syndicate have remained unchanged during the week. There has been no improvement in demand from the consuming centres owing to heavy stocks and large arrivals by the incoming steamers. The undertone continues to remain easy both in Italian as well as the Japanese yarns and dealers have been showing anxiety to clear off their holdings even at concessional prices. Demand from the art silk mills also continues to remain very limited. As regards Staple Fibre yarns owing to very heavy arrivals from Japan prices have undergone a further decline to the extent of Rs 0-0-6 per lb. during the week but the undertone at the close remains steady owing to better offtake at lower levels. The future tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

A good deal of turnover in Indian yarns particularly in 10 1/2s has taken place on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., during the week at prices which are slightly lower owing to recent decline in cotton prices and restricted demand from consuming centres. The future tendency will depend mostly on the course of cotton prices.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	124,97,64,000
(b) In Burma	6,85,93,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	103,84,59,000
(b) In Burma	4,31,13,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India & Bank Notes.	
(a) In India	8,18,99,000
(b) In Burma	1,13,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	21,000
(b) In Burma	33,00,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	1,17,73,000
(b) In Burma	1,58,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	37,28,000
(b) In Burma	84,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	16,14,00,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	111,68,56,000
(b) In Burma	3,96,01,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	6,05,39,000
(b) In Burma	30,60,000

The following is the statsment of the position of scheduled Banks as at the close of Business on 30th June 1939.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/3
4 per cent 1960/70	109/8
5 per cent 1945/55	113/2

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	107/12
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	145
Central Bank	54
Imperial Bank F P	1531/4
Imperial Bank P P	379/6
Indian Overseas Bank	46/6
Reserve Bank	110/12
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	62/8
Ambica	273/2
Arun	200
Arvind	107/3
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand Textiles	1890
Bombay Dyeing	750
Buckingham and Carnatics	1/4
Calico	5/5
Central India	209/8
Century	210
Colaba	118/12
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	132/8
Hukumchand	138/2
Indore Malwa	37/8
Jubilee	218/2
Khatau Makanji	81/14
Kohinoor	220/10
Laxmi Cotton	410
Madhusudan	260
Marsden	78/2
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	83/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	189/6
Raipur	597/8
Rajnagar	152/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/12
Sholapur	2675
Simplex	67/8
Swadeshi	298/2
Vishnu	1090

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1418/12
Tata Hydro Ord	151/4
Tata Power Ord	1258/12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	143/2
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	31/2
Bombay Suburban	55
Bombay Tram	127/8
Lahore Electrics	2/5
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	31/8
Associated Cements	124
Belapur	178/2
Bombay Burma New	170/10
Bombay Burma Old	489/2
Bombay Steam	245
Bombay Telephone	8/
Br B Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	5/3
Dalmia Cement	12
Indian Bleaching	87/8
Industrial Investment Tr	43/8
Indian Radio Ord	306/4
Indian Radio Defd	305
Indian Copper	9/10
Indian Iron	24/8
Mysore sugar	22
Port Canning	12/4
Premier Construction	67/8
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	17/15
Shivrajpur	34/8
Steel Corp of Bengal	12/10
Tata Oil	36/8
Tata Steel Ordy	284
Tata Steel Defd	1352/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/15
Howrah	53/12
Hukumchand	4/12
Kamarhatty	481
Kanknarrah	373
Lawrence	342
Reliance	56/8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 6.

Wheat	4,660 cwts.
Linseed	3,073 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	29 cwts.
Gingellyseed	88 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,944 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,832 cwts.
Rice	501 cwts.
Myrabollams	987 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,900 cwts.
Mowrasced	913 cwts.
Gram	323 cwts.
Jowar	724 cwts.
Barley	26 cwts.
Bajree	1,057 cwts

BLOOD PRESSURE CORRECTED

"REAL LIFE" TESTIMONIALS FROM THE 'PHYLLOSAN' FILES

"Suffered from high blood pressure"

"bought 'Phyllosan' tablets"

"Now quite regained normal health"

This man is just one among thousands who have found relief through 'Phyllosan' from abnormal blood pressure and its attendant ills of head pains, heart weakness, and lowered vitality. Many thousands of sufferers have won their way to new youth by correcting their blood pressure with a ★course of 'Phyllosan'—basically a vegetable product containing the essential substance of all life. 'Phyllosan' contains no animal extracts or harmful drugs. It is prepared according to the formula of Dr. E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, who has given a lifetime of research to the vital question of high blood pressure and the premature ageing which it brings. If you feel that life is slipping from you—that you haven't the same grip on your affairs, you owe it to yourself to start a course of 'Phyllosan' today. Ask your chemist or storekeeper for a supply.

★ It should be emphasised that 'Phyllosan' cannot work miracles overnight. If you wish to derive greatest benefit from 'Phyllosan' you must be prepared to take a regular course.

The extracts quoted here are from an unsolicited testimonial. The original letter is on our files.

START A COURSE OF PHYLLOSAN TABLETS TO-DAY!

Pronounced FIL-O-SAN

The Registered trade mark 'Phyllosan' is the property and denotes the product of Natural Chemicals Ltd., 12, Clipstone Street, London, W.1. If you find any difficulty in obtaining 'Phyllosan' Tablets write direct to J. L. Morison Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Dept. P., Post Office Box No. 258, Bombay. They will send you a supply V.P.P.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Relieves

HEADACHE--
NEURALGIA--
BACKACHE--
SCIATICA---
RHEUMATISM-
MUSCULAR--
PAINS---

WHAT USERS Say

Mr. C. Earle, Bareilly, wrote:—"I use your Balm for Headaches, Rheumatic pains and for every kind of pain. I have always found relief."

Mr. Susil Chandra Sen, Faridpur, wrote: "When I was suffering from a severe attack of Muscular Rheumatism in my left knee, Little's Oriental Balm acted like a charm."

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Silver Market Depressed

SPECULATIVE OFFERINGS OVER APPREHENSIONS OF SHARP DECLINE IN U. S. BUYING PRICE

BOMBAY: July 6.

NEW YORK COTTON

The market displayed better sentiment during the early session on local buying interest, but subsequently the demand slackened causing prices to lose early gains. The divergence of opinion regarding acreage restrains further activity.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets are generally improving, but business remains moderate. The tone was quietly steady.

Silver price dropped to 17-7/16d. for Spot. The uncertainty over U. S. foreign buying policy was the chief factor for the sharp break.

The local market followed the suit and prices reached a new low level.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 6.

Previous closing	8.77
To-day's opening	8.81
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	8.78
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 6.

Previous closing	4.55
To-day's opening	4.52
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	4.55
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 154-8
April May 1940	Rs. 156-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 6.

The trading in October began at 8.81 i.e. four points higher than the last close.

Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and scattered local support but later reacted on profit-taking and stop July liquidation with October receding to 8.77

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 6.

The trading in the local market commenced with Broach July August at Rs. 155-2 down, 10 spinning rate declined and closed at Rs. 154-8. April May after opening at Rs. 13[illegible] closed unsettled at Rs. 15[illegible]

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 6.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (8.48/8.48) 8.45/8.46
October (8.79/8.79) 8.81/8.80
December (mutilated) 8.61/8.61

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 6.

American July (5.45) 5.42
American October (4.53) 4.54
Giza July (6.36) 6.42
Giza October (6.44) 6.43

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, July 6.

There were no sales in teas.

JUTE

First Marks C. i. f. Continent New Crop July/Aug. (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 1/2 paid and sellers
Dundee August (£26 3/4) £26 1/2
Lightning August (£25 1/4) £25

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July-Aug. (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/4 paid and sellers
Forward October-December (8 3/8 paid and sellers) 8 3/8 paid and sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet) £229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet
Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Very steady) £14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49) £49 1/8 to £49 1/4
Iron (162) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 6.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 43 3/8) dol 43 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23) dol 23 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 46) dol 46 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 107) dol 107

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 6.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 6.

Previous closing	4.62.13
To-day's opening	4.62.13
To-day's closing	4.62.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 6.

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 6.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 with operators showing little interest and movements very narrow.

Francs opened at 176.72 and remained dull and uninteresting.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 2/32 sellers
Parsi on Bombay (13.180) 13.190
New York on Bombay (35.95) 35.92
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-5 9/16 nominal) 0-5 9/16 nominal.
London on Paris (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil), Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-5
Silver (17d.) 17 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months 13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 7/8 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 6.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators selling. Poor support. India and Speculators bought at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 6.

Spot (182) 17 7/16d—9/16
Forward (17 1/2d) 17d—1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, July 6.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 6.

Wheat September	3 1 0
Wheat January	3 4 9
Wheat May	3 5 6
Linseed May	5 1 0
Linseed September	5 3 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 6.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 46 1/2d.

Prices early eased on forecast of large Argentine shipments out later steadied on reports of rust and grasshopper menace from United States and Canada.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 68 7-8. Prices moved up on improved local enquiry and better outside demand in unison by reports of rust and grasshopper menace with the rate rising to 68

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 6.

Silver ready	46 14 0
Silver Shravan	46 10 0
Silver Shravan (Second)	46 7 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 3
Gold Shravan	37 1 6
Gold Shravan (Second)	37 1 9
Sovereign	23 10 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 6.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 46 3/8d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 6.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 35-3-6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £83

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday June 27, £84
Wednesday, June 28 £84
Thursday, June 29, £83 1/2
Friday, June 30, £83 1/2
Monday, July 3, £83
Tuesday, July 4 £82 1/2
Wednesday, July 5, £82 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, July 6.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£83 3/4) £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£82 3/4) £83
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1938-68 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102) £102
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£96) £97

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 5/8) £67 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£91 3/8) £91 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£93 3/4) £93 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 1/4) £106 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 6.

London Stock Exchange was steady but business was limited.

Gilledged securities were in some request. Three and half per cent was quoted at £85 i.e. five shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-3) 16-3
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-4 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (9-9) 9-9
Princhin Johnson (22-1 1/2) 22-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-7 1/2) 62-3
San Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 1950 (£18) £20
Dunlop Rubber (26-0) 26-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (33-7 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Ford Motors (15-6) 15-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £49 3/8) £50 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95-7 1/2) 95-7 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (128-1 1/2) 128-1 1/2
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (18-9) 18-9
Distillers (94-9) 94-9
Bredford Dye (3-6) 3-6
British Celanese (4-6) 4-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-3) 29-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-6) 26-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 49 5/8) dol 48 1/2
Indian Iron (35-0) 35-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-3) 17-3
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (23-0) 23-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 7/8) £10 7/8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 22-9
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-9) 26-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9
Burma Corporation (7-6) 7-6
Rio Tinto (£11 3/8) £11 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 5/8) £13 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (63-9) 63-
Trinidad Leaseholds (82-1 1/2) 82-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (70-7 1/2) 71-3
Burma Oil (71-3) 71-3
Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 7/8) £34 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32) £32 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£14 1/8) £14 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
London Southern Def (£15) £15
London Transport 5 per cent (£112) £113
London Transport 'C' (£73 1/2) £74

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Small Gains Towards The Close

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 6.

On the Stock Exchange slight broadening of interest in some groups [illegible] quietly steady tone followed a somewhat hesitant start. Closing prices showed only small changes apart from Textiles and Rayons, which advanced on buying by provincial investors. Silver was weak on speculative selling owing to apprehension of sharp decline of United States foreign buying price.

Wall Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Steady

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Jutes ruled steady but the volume of business remained as usual very nominal. Teas were more or less dull.

Miscellaneous: Apart from the usual dealings in its speculative issues there was practically nothing fresh to report in this section to-day.

Government securities continued to be steady.

The following are closing quotations:

Government securities: three and half per cent Government paper 95/3, four per cent loan 1943 107/7 small lot, five per cent loan 1945-55 113/8 small lot, three per cent U P loan 1961-66 97-10.

Banks:—Central 34-8, Reserve 109-12.

Railways: Bankura Damodar 89, Darjeeling Himalayan (pref), 101 ex div Dehri Rohtes 12-8, Mymensingh Umbhairab Bazar 97.

Cottons: Cawnpore textiles 3-8, New Victoria (ordy) annas 12.

Coals: Burrakur 11-8 small lot, Bhatgora 3-6, Bokaro and Ramgur 13, Hurriladih 11-4, Jainty Central 1-8, Samla 1-3, Searsole 4.

Jutes: Auckland pref 124-8, Baily 190 small lots, Barnagore 149, Clive 25 Empire 24, Gondalpara 702, Howrah 54-1, Kamarhatty pref 136-8, Kanknarrah 372, Minings Burma corpn 5-2, Indian copper 1-10, Cements Associated 127, Dalmia ordy 12, do defd 3-8, do pref 93 odd lot Chemical Alkali and Chemical pref 117, Smith Stanistreet ordy 1-14 Elec and telephones Bengal telephone ordy 17-13, Patna elec 15-10 small lot, Ct. Rangoon elec and trams 25, Rawalpindi elec 31-4 small odd lot, Eng companies Arthur Butler 6, Britannia Eng. 1-8, Indian iron and steel 24-5 Indian Malleable Casting def 2-5 Kumardhubi eng 3-2, Marshalls 1-6, Steel corpn ordy 12-9 pref 95-8.

Miscellaneous: B. I. Corpn ordy 2-11, pref 147-0, Dunlop rubber second pref 1039, Publicity Society 1-2, British Burma petroleum 3-11, Titaghur paper pref ordy 3-13, ex div, Assam Saws one Broach timber 74-2 c div, Indian General Navigation ordy 94 small lot, Purtapore sugar 5-8.

Tea: Shares Banarhat 300 small lot, Dufflaghur 10-12 c div East India 7-4, Gielle pref 101, Hattikhira 17-12, Kornafuli 10-8 ex div, Lackatoorah 10-8, Teesta Valley 21-3.—A. P.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE

MADRAS, July 6.

Business was once again very meagre in the local Stock Exchange, except for isolated transactions in Bank issues there was no enquiry of note. Planting issues were quiet. Miscellaneous issues were unchanged. Among Government securities, 3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper was firmer on better advices.

Exchange transactions

3 per cent 1941 Rs. 102/2/6, 3 per cent 1963-65 Rs. 97/11, 3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper Rs. 95/3/6, 4 per cent 1943 G. I. Loan Rs. 107/3, 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60, G. I. Loan Rs. 115/9, Reserve Bank of India Rs. 110, Bank of Hindustans Rs. 27/6, Kalpettas Rs. 13, Cochin Malabars Rs 4/8, Indian Irons Rs. 24/7, Indian steel rollings Rs. 2/3, Indian coppers Rs 1/9/6, Spencer Co., "A" pref Rs. 8, Imperial Chemical Industries sh 28/9, D. Tata irons ordy Rs. 280/8, Aug. Madras telephones Rs. 16/4 small lot.

POLICY OF PROHIBITION

"The liquor traffic is sustained by licensing laws without such Prohibition is supreme, for to make or sell intoxicants without a licence is to break the law. Thus Prohibition as a policy is directed against all licensing laws —which protect the traffic.

"Prohibition must work through political channels To establish Prohibition as an abiding principle in Government is to destroy by law the traffic in intoxicating beverages, at present authorised and protected by law.

"The only policy by which Prohibition can be established makes it necessary for the majority of voters to use their citizenship in such a way that will count against every authority that permits the traffic, and for some organised force pledged to prohibit the traffic

"The case for Prohibition is further strengthened by the fully admitted fact that no citizen has a right to make or sell intoxicants Every licence violates the accepted rights of citizenship and over-rides the purposes of government, for licence permits evils which government is instituted to prohibit and for which the citizen pays taxes to be guarded against.

"Compromise cannot enter in where the demand is for Prohibition The impossibility of compromise accounts for the vigour with which the advocates of liquor oppose Prohibition. In every licence or regulative scheme the advocates of liquor get the better of the compromise, but in Prohibition they can get nothing—'except defeat'; for it raises the clear and final issue of "Drink" or "No Drink.""

PIONEERS IN MEDICINE

Motive Of Most Past Discoveries In Medical Field Was Economic Rather Than Humanitarian, Says Dr. Saldanha

Dr. J. L. Saldanha, Assistant Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, gave a talk to the Kanara Club, Mazagaon, on Saturday, the 24th June. Mr. M. Vaz presided.

In the course of his talk Dr. Saldanha said he had reason to think that Christ, perhaps, was the greatest pioneer of this hierarchy of healers. Apart from his curing thousands of victims of the then incurable maladies, his greatest claim to this premier position was his raising Lazarus from the dead, and that three days after he was dead! Nothing of this height had ever been achieved by the medical science of which he was justly proud!

Continuing Dr. Saldanha said that in the majority of illnesses Nature came to the rescue of the victim to an extent unknown and unappreciated by the sufferer; that there was no remedy which effected a cent per cent. cure. Oliver Wendell Holmes about 1870 has justly remarked that if the British Pharmacopoeia minus some well-known remedies were thrown into the sea it would be good for mankind and bad for the fishes! Urine of faithful wives, usnea moss, unicorn's horn, bezoar stone, and such other remedies which were now proved to be worse than useless were held in the highest repute for centuries after Christ!

CATACLYSMIC GENIUS

The one and only rational method of insuring against disease was to guard against a possible attack by prophylactic measures. Prophylaxis was elaborated and put on a secure foundation by a Frenchman of cataclysmic genius —Lolus Pasteur—and the preventive measures adopted by nations in the face of an impending epidemic of any magnitude are veritable monuments to this Chemist of a very humble origin.

He then narrated in a witty and humorous vein the genesis of the various sera and vaccines, the part played by well-meaning anti-vivisectionists, the discovery of ether and choloroform for anaesthesia, salvarsan and other allied drugs which had made history, as well as the various stages by which their healing properties were gradually perfected.

HAFFKINE'S SERVICES

In 1896 an epidemic of plague broke out in Bombay, imported from Hong Kong, and in due course the mortality in Bombay reached 400 per day! Now-a-days with the prospect of the advent of this disease people can get themselves prophylactically inoculated against an attack, with almost 95 per cent chance of not falling a victim to this great dealer of death! Haffkine, after his discovery of the plague vaccine worked at the Parel Laboratory. Later this was named "Haffkine Institute" in the imperishable memory of the apostle of medical science who brought medical salvation to millions not only in India but all the world over. His services were loaned by the Government of India from the Pasteur Institute, Paris, the Mecca of Bacteriological Research.

Judged by any standard we today lived in an age of mercy compared with the age of vengeance and justice of our remote ancestors and even our recent forebears. Less than a hundred years ago, a candidate for naval surgery asked by the examiner what he would do with a sailor who had his arms and legs blown off by cannon promptly replied he would throw him overboard, so as to enable him to look after others who would be more useful! He, perhaps, passed with distinction!

Dr. Saldanha then enumerated the names of other outstanding figures in Medicine and their individual contribution towards the relief of suffering humanity. He wound up by saying that the motive of many of the previous discoveries was economic rather than humanitarian. Pasteur, out and out, formed the apex of the pyramid of these pioneers.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer brought the proceedings to an end.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 6.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Neuenfels of 4996 reg tons Capt G Beipel arrived from Navlakhi via Port Okha with general cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Hongkong of 6071 reg tons Capt H L Walton arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo

Lionel Edwards s.s. Ceylon of 3267 reg tons Capt B Olofson arrived from Gothenburg via Hamburg Antwerp Rotterdam Port Said and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Canton of 9255 reg tons Capt H M Jack arrived from London via Marseilis Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Keelung of 3199 reg tons Capt T Laberg sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt G V Jackson sailed for Bassein with passengers and in water ballast

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Hongkong of 6071 reg tons Capt H L Walton sailed for Marseilles Liverpool Plymouth Glasgow via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Basra via Karachi with passengers and local cargo

P and O S N s.s. Canton of 9255 reg tons Capt H M Jack sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 6-7-39.

S S Ceylon (LE) for Madras Calcutta Rangoon Europe and American Ports
S S Ranpura (MM) for Aden Port Sudan and Europe and American Ports
S S Varela (LO) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi
S S Takliwa (MM) for African Coast Ports via Porebunder
S S Hoegh Silverlight (Vol Bros) for American Ports via Cochin Colombo Penang Sourabaya Batavia Samarang
S S City of Durban (JF) for Bedi Bunder Navlakhi Karachi Port Said Liverpool and Glasgow.
S S Quiloa (MM) for Kathiawar Ports and Karachi

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 5.

2 Ceylon 3267 N F N F L Edwards
6 Bhutan 2912 London 6-7 M M
7 Castalia 4171 Karachi 12-7 Anchor Line
8 Nagpore 3226 Japan 7-7 M M
9 City of Kulung 3199 Karachi 6-7 K Nixon
10 Kelvinbank 2337 Calcutta 6-7 T Morrison
11 Zinzan Maru 3107 Japan 7-7 N Y Kaisha
16 Neuenfels 4996 Bremin 16-7 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

6 Janaki 530 M Coast 6-7 Malabar Steamship

PRINCE'S DOCK

G Oostcappelli 348 M Coast 5-7 Merchant S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 7-7 B S N
M/C Surada 3382 Rangoon N F M M
P Vasna 2026 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 9-7-39 M M
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 21-7-39 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Drachenfels 17-7-39 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Steel Inventor 8-7-39 M M
City of Hankow 13-7-39 F F Campbell
City of Wellington 9-7-39 F F Campbell
FROM OSLO
Tiradentes 19-7-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 29-7-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Carignano 10-7-39 L Triestino
Fusijama 13-7-39 L Triestino f
FROM GENOA
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Casaregis 7-7-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 19-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 28-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Bamora 10-9-39 M M
Varela 8-7-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Gandara 11-7-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M
FROM JAVA
Quiloa 8-7-39 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Gazana 8-7-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Ginyo Maru 9-7-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Bhutan 6-7-39 M M
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Neuenfels 16-7-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
City of Wellington 11-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Maru 30-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 7-7-39 P and O S N
Jeypore 14-7-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 18-7-39 J S Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Atlas Maru 9-7-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bamora 12-7-39 M M
Varela 13-7-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Casaregis 8-7-39 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
Nagato Maru 22-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Castalia Karachi 12-7-39 Anchor Line
B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Bhadravati 5-7-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 6.

S S Neuenfels for Hamburg: 1312 bags gr nut oil cake exp Indo F Comm. Corptn; 300 bags gum metal baring The Straits Calcutta Commn.; 66 bags gum S Khetsey; 26 bags gum G Dharshi; 54 bales hide fleshings D Abraham and Sons; 52 bales raw cotton National City Bank of New York; 169 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Antwerp: 67 bags psyllium seed Cox and Kings (Agents); 220 bales raw cotton The Bombay

For Santander: 12 cases dried casings D Abraham and Sons

For Ghent: 250 bales raw cotton B Cursondas

For Hamburg in Transit: 650 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Hamburg in Transsit: 650 bales raw cotton K Devchand

S S Canton for Hongkong: 170 bales cotton g m twist H M Ghazanfur

S S City of Durban for Glasgow: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake exp L Dreyfus

S S Zinzan Maru for Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton V Morarjee; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton J D Thaker; 100 bales raw cotton Bachraj Factories; 100 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales raw cotton N Fujehally

For Jinsen: 207 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 2000 pkts myrabollam H Bhagwandas; 667 bags myrabollam crushed H Bhagwandas; 210 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 100 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 75 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal; 616 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 600 bags gr nut oil cake exp G N Musry

For Philadelphia: 107 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal; 5900 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 85 bales cotton fly Champaklal; 351 bales raw cotton B cursondas; 50 bales raw cotton G M Vyas; 200 bales cotton fly sapt T Products (India)

S S Nagpore for Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

S S Ranpura for London: 55 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents); 70 cases isabgul husk the Fazalbhai Ibrahim; 39 bags gum V Hirjee

For Tripoli: 20 bales grey cotton yarn K Assaram

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 184 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 400 bales raw cotton Ram Narayan and Sons; 200 bales M Amersey; 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 100 bales raw cotton Hansaraj; 200 bales raw cotton K Vishram and Sons; 150 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales raw cotton Ram Naraiyan and Sons; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales raw cotton N Nagsee

IMPORTS

S S Pres Polk V. 50 Agent F F Campbell from Penang. 976 bags pearl tapioca; 474 bags betel nuts

From Colombo: 50 bags arccamints

From Singapore: 701 bags betel nuts; 1022 bdls rattans; 2238 bags sago flour; From San Francisco: 203 pkgs cnd provisions; 87 cases cnd vegetables; 155 cases dried fruits; 82 cnd fruits; 307 cases cnd asparagus; 190 dms lubg oil

From Manila: 123 sacks natural rock asphalt

From New York: 260 bags sandalwood chips

From Los Angles: 250 rolls roofing paper; 350 pkgs asphalt; 100 rolls roofing felt

From Kobe: 52 cases cotton piece goods; 185 cases art silk yarn; 49 cases glassware

S S Strathaitan Agent M Mackenzie from London: 150 cases danish milk powder; 40 cases cigarettes; 42 bales bacon; 34 cases fish; 100 d/s oil varnish, 85 pkgs paint; 300 lse tyres; 100 bales smoked haddock fillets; 199 cases whisky.

From Basle: 123 brls aniline colours

From Paris: 50 csks hyposulphite of soda.

From Marseilles: 50 bdls common soap; 100 cases chlorhydrate of ammonia; 167 loose tyres

From Gibralter: 61 cases wine

S S British General Agent Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (India) from Abadan: 2615 tons diesel oil in bulk; 7573 tons farnace oil in bulk

M V Bidevind Agent Volkart Bros from New Orleans: 320 bags starch; 2400 bags flour

From New York: 32 dms glucose; 42 cases lithographic stones

From Alabama: 50 dms rosin

From Alexandria: 65 bales cotton

Narrow Fluctuations In New York Cotton Prices

OPERATORS AWAIT SUBSIDY DETAILS

Journal Of Commerce Estimates Acreage At 24,170,000 Acres

Subsidy uncertainty and the unsettled European political outlook, once again restricted operations on the New York Cotton Exchange on Wednesday, where price fluctuations were narrow. The acreage estimate of 24,170,000 acres issued by the "Journal of Commerce" was ignored owing to wide diversion.

Bombay, July 6.

The New York cotton quiet under restriction of Washington, monetary and European uncertainties, with Bombay buying of distant against sales of nears. The market opened steady in response to steadiness of Liverpool Cables and trade, spot house and foreign buying which was partially offset by July liquidation and New Orleans selling. Private estimate of acreage was ignored owing to wide diversion of views. Prices reacted on local selling influenced by favourable weather.

At the opening October was quoted 2 points higher at 8.79 and with improved demand prices advanced to 8.84 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and October declined to 8.74 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed at a net decline of 3 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 9.62c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of three points. Spot cotton prices was unchanged at 9.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 4.66. The market was hesitant in sympathy with subsidy uncertainties and the unsettled political outlook. There was light hedging which met trade buying and calling. Later on the market was quiet with light hedging and trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.58d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Giza futures closed at a rise of 10 to 6 points and Uppers gained 5 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady and Sakels advanced 20 to 22 points and Ashmouni futures closed at a rise of 9 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11 a.m.)	8.84+07
New York October lowest (2-40 p.m.)	8.74—03
Liverpool October highest	4.66+03
Liverpool October lowest	4.63

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Cotton: Foreign buying distants. Trade moderate buyer in all months. Hedges and local selling.

Silver: Senate voted late to-day to extend powers for purchase foreign silver, also extending Presidents gold on stabilization powers.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Cotton: Opinion difficult with extent subsidy uncertain but apart from political situation prefer sales here.

Rubber: Awaiting decision releases connection barter deal.

Wheat: Everything bearish presently but May quickly change.

Metals: Should improve international situation permitting.

New York: Foreign buying local support face light offerings cause early strength reacted when demand tapered off under scattered liquidation local selling.

Early foreign demand not sustained reacted on profit taking local selling influenced weather generally favourable.

Crop developments favourable spot situation although somewhat eased by release from loan still tight some subsidy will be definitely applied new crop will force new cotton move freely but attempt will be made avoid dumping through undercelling world markets registering loan Government might establish location differentials might also lower premiums for longer staples and better grades however nothing official from Washington either loan or subsidy plans buying distant months scale down preferable

Liverpool wheat: The average of leading private estimates is 534,000,000 bushels the U. S. A. winter wheat crop 534 spring wheat crop 292 the Canadian crop 338 the figures are about as expected

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

The Journal of Commerce estimates cotton crop at 10,202,000 bales, condition 75.8 per cent of normal and acreage 24,170,000 acres.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 6

July	9.43—03
October	8.77
December	8.59—02
January	8.48—01
March	8.39—01
May	8.32—02
Middling Spot	9.82—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 6

July	9.50—03
October	8.86+01
December	8.68—01
Middling Spot	9.50

NEW YORK

New York, July 6

11 A.M. RANGES—

July	9.48/9.48
October	8.81/8.84
December	8.67/8.66

NOON CALL—

July	9.45
October	8.80
December	8.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 6

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	5,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 6

July	5.03+02
August	4.88+02
September	4.76+03
October	4.66+03
November	4.56+04
December	4.56+04
January	4.55+03
February	4.55+03
March	4.56+03
April	4.56+03
May	4.56+03
June	4.56+03
July	4.56+03
January	4.53
May	4.53
Middling Spot	5.58+05
	11-12 a.m. quotations
July	4.63
October	4.53

LINSEED OILS

London, July 6

Linseed oil naked London per cwt July sellers	24/4 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt Sept Dec sellers	24

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 6

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 5

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	5 1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 6

T T London on:—

New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.71
Berlin	11.66 1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 7/16
Amsterdam	8.81 27/32
Brussels	27.53 5/8
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.76 3/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 6

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton July sellers	11-13-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton July sellers	12-11-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton July paid	12-16-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton July Aug sellers	12-5-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton July Aug sellers	11-7-6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 5

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	70 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	82 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	105 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	67 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	94 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	93 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 1/2
Victory Bonds	106 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	7
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	79 1/2
National Bank of India	29

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 6

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 160 for Broach J/A delivery and the new Broach A/M was expected to open at Rs. 155/8 with reports of favourable rains over cotton growing districts the market opened quiet with Broach J/A quoted at Rs 159/8 and New Broach at Rs. 154/4. There was scattered selling and near month declined to Rs. 159/2 while the distant after declining to Rs. 154/2 was steady at Rs. 154/8 with scattered covering. The tone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and later on was quoted 2 points down In the local market business was restricted and closing quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	160	2 0
Broach A/M		154	12 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July		154	8 0
Oomra D/J		142	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		120	6 0
Bengal D/J		117	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good.
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 128	125	122		119
Punjab	... 128	125	122		119
Rajputana	... 131	128	125		124
Oomra No. 3	160	158	155	152	
C. P. No. 1	170	168	165	162	.
C. P. No. 3	164	162	159	156	..
Broach No. 2	... 165	163	160		158
Punjab-Ame.	... 183	181	178		176
Surat	... 202	200	197		195
Rajpipla	.. 199	197	194		192
Navsari	... 211	209	206		204

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 6.

Bengal Superfine	127/28
Bengal Fine	123/25
Bengal F.G.	121/22
C. P. 1	162/64
C. P. 2	158/59
Arvi	159/60
Amraoti	152/56
Ellichpur	158/59
Berar	155/56
Malkapur	152/54
Khandesh	139/45
Jaina Sailu	148/50
Burwah/Sanavad	154/56
Khandwa	154/56
Mathia F.G.	124/29
Broach	163/64
Punjab 4F.	169/79
Punjab 289F.	204/09
Sindh N.T.	179/81
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	191/94
Surat	199/01
Navsari	209/11
Western Farm	169/74

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,685	53,879
Central India		224,121	44,372
Barsi and Nagar		92,231	149,479
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,474	40,254
Berar		162,254	324,715
Central Provinces		38,096	81,234
Total Oomras		559,861	693,933
Dholert		276,238	131,387
N.-W. Provinces	140	8,438	3,050
Rajputana	15	74,549	16,209
Sind-Punjab	40	326,513	517,471
Broach		414,469	261,999
Coompta and Dharwar	1,542	142,566	55,917
Westerns-Northerns	368	91,694	22,941
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,631	4,431
American		3,487	177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan		357,013	498,349
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	2,106	2,257,592	2,384,709
Arrived by road to 29th June 39		381,184	..

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 29th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,979	278,987	289,897
Japan and China	10,500	1,079,779	633,019
Coast Ports		31,326	57,400
Up-country by Rail		249,278	337,927
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,794	13,099
Total	12,479	1,660,164	1,331,342

American Cotton Figures

F.P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 5-7-39	3883000	7803000
Receipts Yesterday 5-7-39	5000	6000
Exports to date 5-7-39	3463000	5768000
Stock at Ports 30-6-39	1930000	2497000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-6-39	2510000	2077000
Stock at Liverpool 30-6-39	712000	1130000
Visible Supply 30-6-39	4982000	5913000
Quantity in sight 30-6-39	9280000	13471000
Quantity out of sight 30-6-39	9933000	10439000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 56
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 54 1/4
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 45
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 43 1/2
New York Liverpool: July 32 October 28 December 26 January 37 March 45 May 53

Sugar Outlook

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

"Near position tight, consider August level dangerous and artificial: would not trade. Prefer buying on the scale down distant months in view of Council's reported intentions maintain reasonable price level."

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 5

Broach J/A highest 160 3/4 lowest 159 3/4 closing 160 3/8

Broach A/M highest 156 1/8 lowest 155 3/8 closing 156

Oomra July highest 155 1/4 lowest 154 1/2 closing 155 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 143 3/4 lowest 143 1/2 closing 143 3/4

Bengal July highest 121 1/2 lowest 121 closing 121

Bengal D/J highest 119 lowest 118 3/8 closing 118 3/8

Night session: Broach A/M opening 156 highest 156 lowest 155 5/8 closing 155 3/4

Broach J/A closing 160 1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 5

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.56+07
July	6.43+10
October	6.49+07
November	6.52+07
January	6.56+06
March	6.59+07
May	6.63+07
UPPER—	
Spot	5.97+08
July	5.74+05
October	5.70+05
November	5.70+05
January	5.73+05
March	5.75+05
May	5.76+04

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 5

SAKELS—	
July	11.25+20
November	11.97+22
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.66+10
October	9.76+10
December	9.82+10
February	9.91+09
April	9.99+10
GIZA—	
July	11.32+16
November	11.52+14
January	11.64+15
March	11.77+16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 6

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at 27-6-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 176.71. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York. London silver prices for spot improved 1/8d. at 18d. but forward quotation was unchanged at 17 1/2d. India bought and sold. Speculators also bought and sold. Later on India bought forward but the demand was not satisfied. New York silver prices were not fixed but following cables were received here:

"U. S. Senate passed money bill presume foreign silver purchases continue but condition and at what price await announcement U. S. treasury.

Senate voted late to-day extend powers for purchases foreign silver also extending president's gold on stabilization powers."

Silver: "Senate voted late to-day to extend powers for purchase foreign silver, also extending President's gold on stabilization powers."

"Senate restored devaluation power stabilization fund to Roosevelt fixed domestic silver 71.11 authorises continuation purchases foreign silver."

In response to above cables there was scattered selling to-day in the silver market and prices declined but gold was fairly steady. Later on it was rumoured that American treasury will buy foreign silver at 30 cents influenced increased selling and Shrawan silver declined to Rs. 47/3 from the opening level of Rs 48/2. The market is anxiously awaiting decision of American treasury.

Ready		37	1 9
Shrawan delivery		37	2 0
2nd Shrawan delivery		37	2 3
Ready		47	8 0
Shrawan delivery		47	4 0
2nd Shrawan delivery		47	1 0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 6

Spot	18
Forward	17 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, July 6

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 6.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£43-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-6-0

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, July 5

Copper	£43 1 3
Lead	£14 15 0
Spelter	£14 7 6
Tin	£224 10 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 6.

Scattered showers in North Carolina temperatures abnormally high over Western Belt. Forecast "Western Belt fair, all balance entire Belt cloudy."

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 5.

August	£11-15-0.
September	£11-16-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 6.

Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	29	1	0
Highest	29	3	0
Lowest	29	0	0
Closing	29	2	0
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	30	4	6
Highest	30	9	9
Lowest	30	4	6
Closing	30	9	9
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	26	7	0
Highest	26	8	6
Lowest	26	7	0
Closing	26	8	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 5.

July	46 5/8d.
October	50 3/8d.
December	52 1/2d

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 5.

July	dol 0.68 3/4.
September	dol 0.70.
December	dol 0.71 1/2.

New York Sugar

New York, July 5.

September	1.99.
November	2.06.
January	1.97.
March	2.00.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 6.

Ready Javas	15-2-6
Shipment July-August	5-9-0.
Shipment September	5-8-6.
Shipment Oct-Dec.	5-9-6.
Java Spot F 7.40.	

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 5

August	sh 8 1 1/2d.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 6.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
August	97	0	0
October	97	0	0
December	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
August	110	0	0
October	110	0	0
December	110	0	0
Yarn No. 20 20 1/2s—			
August	140	0	0
October	141	0	0
December	141	0	0
Yarn No 40s—			
August	217	0	0
October	217	0	0
December	217	0	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 6

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/7
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	98/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2
3 per cent 1963/65	97/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent [illegible] Bonds	88
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/8
AS PRICES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/2
4 per cent 1965/66 Mysore	111/8
4 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
5 per cent M Deb 1964	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95/6, touched Rs. 95/7 but closed slightly easier at Rs. 95/5. New Loan changed hands at 8 annas discount. Undertone easy.

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Out of a total of 5540 shares for delivery in July Settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Associated Cement	3629
Andhra	72
Alcock	260
Belapur	150
Bombay Burma	592
Bombay Steamer	331
Bom. Telephone	680
Century	540
Colaba	260
Dyeing	453
Gokak	535
Indian Bleaching	85
Kchinoor	616
Morarji	20
Finlay	255
New Great	480
Nagpur	504
Premier Construction	1380
Shivrajpur	1080
Swadeshi	256
Simplex	815
Swan	260
Tata Steel Ord.	3795
Tata Steel Def.	991
Tata Hydro	910
Tata Power	330
Tram	1890

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 6

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near Dec.-Jan. 15/16 Nov-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/2

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/2

SINGAPURE—

Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 6th instant

Shanghai London 0/6 9/16 6th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 6th instant

Java London 8.79 5/8 6th instant

New York London 4.68.12 5th instant

London New York 4.68.13 5th instant

London Paris 176.71 5th instant

London Italy 89.02 5th instant

London Belgium 27.53 5/8 5th instant

London Switzerland 20.76 3/8 5th instant

London Berlin 11.66 1/2 5th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 5th instant

London Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 5th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange. Quiet

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 4th instant

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 5th instant

Silver London Ready 17 7/8 4th instant

Silver London Ready 18 5th instant

Silver London Forward 17 1/2 4th instant

Silver London Forward 17 1/2 5th instant

Silver New York Ready closed 4th instant

Silver New York Ready nil 5th instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 4th instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 5th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 4th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 5th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 5

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	70 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	96 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	105 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	108 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	94
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	93 3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	106 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	35/9

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 6

Rosario Santa July sellers	19/4 1/2
Barletta Russo July sellers	22/10 1/2
South Australian July sellers	23

Tata Steel Shares Record Further Rise

ASSOCIATED CEMENTS MARKED DOWN

Market Watching; European Developments

BOMBAY, July 6.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was firm with expectations of improvement in American business. U. S. Steel shares advanced 1 1/4 at 46 1/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained 3/4 at 23 5/8. General Motors rose 1 1/8 at 43 3/8 dollars.

In response to above encouraging advices and with slightly improved political situation in Europe, the market opened very steady and advanced on reports of beneficial rains in large area in this country. Recently absence of rains drew the attention of local operators and now the market seems to be in a constructive mood.

The market opened steady with Tata Steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,352 and advanced to Rs. 1,370 when there appeared realising sales and prices eased off to Rs. 1,355. Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 284.

The recent activity in Associated Cement Shares created an unhealthy position, and this fact was noted long ago in these columns and to-day these shares were again hammered. Prices collapsed with utter absence of support. This decline in Cement Shares was partly responsible for general realising in other sections and at the close the market was quietly steady. It appears that the market is correcting somewhat oversold state and while there exists more disposition to buy at declines, the market is keenly watching European developments.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 6.

100	Ahmed Advance	257 8
100	BOM. DYEING	750 0
100	CENTURY	210 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	209 8
100	COLABA	119 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	4 3
100	Finlay	93 0
100	GOKAK	133 0
1,000	Hindustan-	167b 0
100	Indore	30 0
100	Khatau	82 0
100	KOHINOOR	221 0
200	Laxmi	402 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	116 0
250	Model	42 0
50	MYSORE	87 4
100	NEW GREAT	190 8
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	215 0
25	Sassoon Silk	67 12
1,000	Sholapur	2,075 0
50	SIMPLEX	67 12
1,000	SWADESHI	208 8
100	SWAN	88 0
500	Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000	Westerns	790 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	107 12
25-500	CENTRAL	34 0
500	Imperial	1,531 4
125-500	Imp Cont.	379 6
50-100	India	145 0
100	Reserve Bank	110 12
5	Union	5 14

CEMENTS

500	ASSOCIATED	124 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	660 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 8
20	Mercantile	55 0
15-75	New India	38 6
200	Oriental	4,395 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-8-6

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	143 2
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,450 0
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	127 12
100	Bombay Suburban	155 0
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	193 1
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	151 4
100	TATA HYDRO	151 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,260 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	981 4
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dn Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	100 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamne.	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	775 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp	5 3
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10
2sh	Indian Iron	24 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	34 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1353 12
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	283 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	348 0
10	Air Service	7 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	178 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep	685 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	246 0
125	B. BURMA	489 0
50	B. BURMA CONT	170 10
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 8 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87 0
100	IND BLEACHING	88 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 0
100	I. Radio Defd	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord	356 4
100	Port Canning	72 8
30	PREMIER CON.	67 8
10	Scindia	17 15
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 12

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	p.c Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1,455 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 4
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	556 4
6½	p.c Prem Const 1st	108 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	97 8
7	p.m Tata Hydro	153 2
7½	p.c Tata Power	1565 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	202 2
7½	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	161 0
7	p.c Vishnu	655 0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
7	p.c Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c Sholapur	78 6
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 14

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 6

Bombay Dyeing (755) 757 756 755 751 750

Century (211/8) 212 210/8

Central India (210/8) 211/8 210 209/8

Kohinoor (222) 223 222 223 221

New Great (189) 191 193/8

Simplex (68) 68/8 68 67/12

Swadeshi (258) 211 209 208/8

Associated Cement (126/8) 126/12 127/8 126 125 124 123 123/8 124

Andhra (1450) 1450

Tram Ord (127/12) 128 127/12

Tata Hydro (151/8) 152 151/8

Tata Power (1260) 1260 1263 1262 1265 1260

T Steel Defd (1343/12) 1352 1366 1363 1370 1361 1362 1355 1360 1352 1353

T Steel Ord (281/8) 284/8 285 287 286 284 283/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (161/4) 161/4 161

Bellapur (178/8) 178/8 179 178/8

B Steam (218/8) 248 249 246

B Burma (490) 492 495 493 491 490 489

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 5

Messrs. Ballvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Power and Light Common	4
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	24
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 1/4
American Telephone and Telegraph	161
Western Union Telegraph	8
Great Northern Pfd	21
New York Central R R	13 3/4
Liggett Myers 'B'	106
Reynolds Tobacco B'	4
Amrex Corporation	22 3/8
Texas Corporation	53
Union Carbon and Carbide	75
Nash Motors	27
National Biscuits	27
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
United States Steel	46 1/8
Crucible Steel	26
Republic Steel	15
United States Smelting	49
Int Nickel of Canada	46 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 5/8
Chrysler Motors	70
General Motors	43 3/8
General Electric	34 1/8
Lockheed	26
Woolsworth	47
United Aircraft	35 5/8
United States Rubber	40 1/2
Radio Corporation	6
Socony	11 1/4

National City Bank of New York 25

Turnover 350,000 shares.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 30th June 1939

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL:—	Rs	Rs.
Authorised— 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up —75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		84,18,88,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		7,34,000
Sundries		1,78,54,000
Rupees		97,22,26,000

ASSETS.

INVESTMENTS:—	Rs	Rs.
Government Securities	41,85,19,000	
Other Authorised Investments	94,79,000	42,79,98,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	8,76,13,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	22,28,76,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,35,07,000	35,39,96,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		7,34,000
Dead Stock		1,88,63,000
Sundries		1,36,75,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	10,27,93,000	
Balances with other Banks	5,41,67,000	15,69,60,000
Rupees		97,22,26,000

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939

Problem Of Finances For Local Bodies

Thana Board's Chief Officer Suggests Grants-in-Aid And Local Fund Cess Increase

BOMBAY, Thursday.

IMPORTANT suggestions for the improvement of financial condition of local bodies in the Province so that they could discharge their duties in a more efficient way than at present were made by Officers of the Thana District Local Board who gave evidence before the Local Self-Government Committee to-day.

Mr. S. S. Pradhan, Chief Officer of the Local Board suggested that Provincial Governments should set apart one fourth of the land revenue of the District to local bodies.

Grants-in-aid towards the total expenditure incurred by local bodies was an alternative suggestion made to the Committee.

QUESTION OF FINANCES

The Local-Self Government Committee which has been appointed by the Government of Bombay for the purpose of looking into the working of local bodies in the Province and suggest methods for improvement in their administration, recorded the opinions of three Officers to-day, including that of Rao Bahadur Sule, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department. Prof. V. G. Kale, Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. C. D. Barfivala, Secretary, questioned the witnesses at length, particularly regarding financial aspects of the problems confronting local bodies.

THANA OFFICER'S SOLUTION.

Giving his evidence before the Committee, Mr. S. S. Pradhan, Chief Officer of the Thana District Local Board urged the need for setting apart certain taxes which would be entirely at the disposal of local bodies. These taxes, he said, should yield material gain to the local bodies and relieve the financial strain which they now felt.

Mr. Pradhan further suggested that the financial problem of local bodies would be effectively solved if Provincial Governments set apart a specific share of its land revenue.

Questioned by the Committee as to how much the local bodies would expect from Provincial Governments by way of a share of land revenue, Mr. Pradhan said that one fourths of the land revenue of the District would go a long way towards solving their problems.

AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL.

The Chairman of the Committee asked if this arrangement would be satisfactory from the point of view of local bodies. He pointed out that there would be a considerable amount of insecurity. If, for instance, local bodies had been entitled to a share of excise revenue, they would have been completely handicapped with the enforcement of prohibition because the Provincial Governments themselves were foregoing the entire revenue. It was likely that Congress Ministries would bring down land revenue substantially in order to afford relief to the peasantry. Under these circumstances, the Chairman pointed out, no purpose would be served in laying down that a specific share of land revenue should be set apart for the benefit of local bodies.

Mr. Pradhan agreed with the Chairman of the Committee that the new arrangement as suggested by him would involve insecurity in the matter of the local bodies' share of the taxes.

Mr. Pradhan made an alternative suggestion that grants-in-aid could be given by Provincial Governments to local bodies towards the total expenditure to be incurred by them.

Another suggestion made by Mr. Pradhan was that local fund cess could be raised from one anna in the rupee to one and a half annas.

EFFICIENCY AND INTERFERENCE

On the question of franchise, Mr. Pradhan said that the lowering of franchise was likely to result in members of "lower calibre" coming into local bodies. He expressed an apprehension that these members would unduly interfere in the day to day administration of the local bodies. Officials in these bodies might have to show greater "accommodation" by working according to the wishes of individual members.

Questioned if there was interference in the day to day administration of local bodies today, Mr. Pradhan replied that there was interference to a certain extent. There was every likelihood of the efficiency of officials suffering in case of greater interference by members of local bodies than at present.

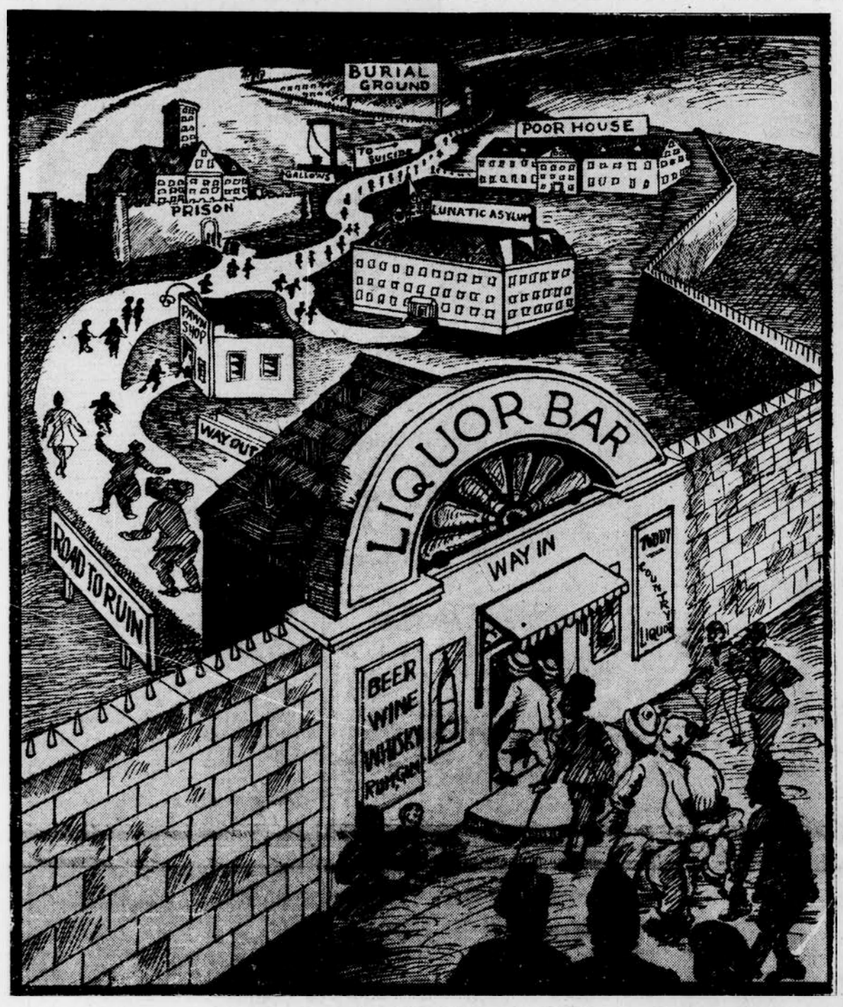
In his written reply to a question whether he favoured a provincial cadre or divisional cadre for local bodies, Mr. Pradhan said:—

"There should be divisional cadre on linguistic basis of local board officers. The grade fixed by government for new entrants should be made uniform. Transfers of officers should be confined to the Divisions and be made as far as possible on recommendation of the Board concerned. Every board concerned shall be consulted and as far as practicable, its wishes respected. There shall be a departmental examination for these officers. These are the broad outlines that can be suggested at the present moment. As the salaries and responsibilities of the Municipal officers vary very widely and materially differ from those of the officer of the rural local bodies, the question of formation of cadre for urban areas may be considered later after experience is gained of the working of this system in the rural areas."

PUBLIC WORKS

Rao Saheb Sule, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, replied to questions regarding the transfer of civil works from District Local Boards to the P.W.D. He referred to the need for a central agency in this connection. He suggested that a Public Works Committee representing District Local Boards should advise Government in the matter of public works programme in the district and that the central agency should be entrusted with the work of executing the plans.

Questioned if it would be advisable to transfer the civil works which were at present under the charge of the P.W.D. to the District Local Boards, Rao Saheb Sule said that there could be no objection to this proposal provided the control with regard to the appointment of Engineers, expenditure and administration rested with the Government.



Road To Ruin.

Failure Of Electricity In Fatehgarh

ADOPTION TO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

FATEHGARH, July 5.

The grievances of the public regarding the failure of electric energy in the cities of Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh were discussed at a public meeting held in the local Chitragupta temple under the chairmanship of Mr. Jwala Prasad.

Resolutions were adopted, one of which requested the Government to revoke the licence of the company, under section 42 of Electricity Act, and the other emphasised the necessity of introducing Hydro-electric scheme in the district.

In this connection it needs mention that since July 2, till the morning of July 3 i.e., within a period of 24 hours, the current failed for more than 23 hours and the cities of Fatehgarh and Farrukhabad were plunged into complete darkness.

STAGE SET FOR PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

Govt.'s Draft Rules Ready

With only three weeks for total prohibition to be enforced in the city and suburbs of Bombay, the Government of Bombay are busy giving final touches to the rules governing the enforcement of prohibition.

It is understood that Government have come to the conclusion that only non-Asiatic permit holders should be permitted to use liquor and that all hotels, restaurants and clubs in the city serving liquor should give up this business from August 1, 1939.

FEE FOR PERMIT HOLDERS.

It is understood that each non-Asiatic permit holder will be required to pay Rs. 10/- to Government as licence fee per annum and such permit holders will be allowed six units of liquor per month. Each unit will consist either of one bottle of spirit (such as brandy, whisky or rum), or three bottles of wine or nine bottles of beer Permit holders will not, however, be allowed to transfer their stocks to others

PERMITS FOR TOURISTS.

Tourists coming to Bombay will be provided with temporary permits and the hotels in which they stay will be issued special licences to supply liquor to such non-Asiatic tourists in their own rooms, but not in public rooms in the hotels. In order to minimise inconvenience to through passengers on boardships which halt at Bombay for a few hours but do not terminate their journey here, Government propose to issue special permits to the captains of such ships so as to enable the through passengers to have their drinks on board their ship, even if the ships have anchored within the prohibition area.

The Agents of such shipping Companies will have to apply to Government for special permits in time so as to obtain these permits before the arrival of the tourist or throughgoing ships in the Bombay harbour Boats bound for Bombay only will not be, however, permitted to serve liquor to its passengers once they enter the prohibition area

SPIRITS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSE.

An open quart bottle, containing about 22-26 ounces of any known brand of spirits meant for medicinal purposes will be allowed to be kept by families in Bombay for medicinal purposes. If this supply is exhausted, families can get a further supply of sealed bottles containing 6-1/2 ounces each on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner for emergency use. In cases of long or acute illness, any reasonable quantity prescribed by a registered medical practitioner will be allowed. Such prescriptions are, however, to be issued on specially printed forms to be supplied by Government and these forms will contain the name and address of the patient and the doctor prescribing. The doctor will retain the counterfoils of these forms while the chemists who supply the required spirit will retain the other half of the prescription. Both these parties will submit a monthly report to Government.

Persons in possession of stocks of liquor at the end of July are required to notify their stocks to the Collector, who will permit them to keep such stocks either under Government seal or in in Government warehouses.

LICENSES TO IMPORT HOUSES.

The supply of liquor to permit holders will be entrusted to a limited number of import houses which will be given special licences to sell only Government sealed bottles. Such licensees will be required to submit monthly reports to Government as regards the stocks they possess and the sales they make. Once these dealers have exhausted their present stocks, Government may decide to devise other methods of supply to permit holders.

It is not yet clear whether private importers will be permitted to continue to supply to permit holders thereafter or Government will take over all supply by stocking liquor by their own warehouses. It looks as if the decision on this matter will depend upon the experience gained during the first few months of prohibition.—A. P.

CONSOLIDATION OF ORISSA

Approach To Secretary Of State For India

CUTTACK, July 5.

It is understood that the Orissa Government have forwarded a copy of the resolution passed by the Orissa Assembly to the Secretary of State for India, demanding inclusion of the outlying Oriya tracts in the province of Orissa and also acquainting him of the urgency for the step in view of the discontent and keenness of the people all over the province.

It is further understood that the Government have approached the Bihar Government to grant additional facilities to Oriyas living in Singhbhum.

FACILITIES FOR BACKWARD PEOPLE.

It is learnt that in order to give facilities to the Backward tribes of the province the Orissa Government have issued a circular and made the necessary changes in the rules with a view to give preferential treatment in the appointment of constables. Age limits with regard to higher appointments of members of these tribes it is reported, have also been slackened.—United Press.

SEC. 144 EXTENDED IN DIGBOI

SHILLONG, July 6.

The application of Section 144 Cr. P. C. in areas lying within a radius of three miles of Digboi and Tinsukia Police stations has been extended by the Governor to a further period of two months, with effect from July 5.

The order issued under the Section forbids the carrying of lathis or other weapons and arms except 'kirpans' in the case of Sikhs, by persons other than Police officers or others authorised by the Police Superintendent of the areas.—United Press.

BAJAJ DEMANDS OPEN TRIAL

(From A Correspondent)

JAIPUR, July 5.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has demanded an open trial. But the Government is silent about it. As regards his expenses the Government does not say anything definitely. So Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj is incurring his own expenses and has refused Government money from June 1

Prominent members of the Bar think that serious consequences may arise out of the unlawful detention of Sethji

The matter is being referred to the Prime Minister at Abu.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's Knee Trouble Serious

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, July 4.

Lt.-Col. Williamson, Director of Medicines, who is now treating Seth Jamnalalji for his knee trouble and blood pressure, has very strongly recommended specialised treatment available at Bad-Nauheim, a Sanatorium in Germany. In his opinion the knee trouble is not curable in India, and has suggested some four or five places in the foreign countries for the purpose.

Seth Jamnalalji is, however, understood to have clearly mentioned to Col. Williamson that he could not even imagine of going out of Jaipur for any such treatment in the present circumstances, and that he would be satisfied with whatever medical help was available in Jaipur.

CHARLIE CHAN

YOU MUSTN'T WORRY ABOUT CHARLIE! IT'S JUST A BRUISE ON HIS HEAD BUT THE DOCTOR WANTS HIM TO REST!
BUT WHY DIDN'T THE DOCTOR COME WITH HIM?
WELL-ER-THE DOCTOR'S BUSY, BARBARA!
WHAT IS IT? SOMETHING ELSE HAS HAPPENED! YOU MUST TELL ME, KIRK!
3-28
THERE'S BEEN-AN ACCIDENT! ONE OF THE MEN-BUT HE'LL BE ALL RIGHT, BARBARA!
KIRK! THE GAS HAS COME THROUGH AGAIN! WHO WAS IT, KIRK?
THEY CALLED HIM VIN POPPAS!
VIN POPPAS! HE HAS A WIFE AND FIVE CHILDREN! OH, KIRK! THIS IS HORRIBLE!
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